

Rep as flag  
in Sinai

## Hospitals disrupted by union

Many psychiatric hospitals are restricting non-emergency admissions because of action by the Confederation of Health Service Employees in support of its 12 per cent pay claim. The action is likely to spread later this week when the National Union of Public Employees completes its campaign plans.

## Kaunda due to meet Botha

President Kaunda of Zambia and Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, are expected in Botswana today or tomorrow for a meeting which has puzzled observers and aroused criticism in other "front-line" African states.

## Public cash for £50m centre

A last-minute change of mind by the Government means that a £50m international conference centre being built near the Houses of Parliament will now be paid for out of public funds, instead of by private finance.

## Ford profits fall

Profits at Ford of Britain fell slightly to £220m before tax last year. The group is Britain's only big car manufacturer to remain in the black.

## 'Loyalist' threat

Scottish "loyalists" are threatening a battle in Glasgow during the Pope's visit if police stop them from holding a march on June 1.

## Polish hope

As Archbishop Josef Glemp, the Polish primate, arrived in Rome, there were strong indications that the Polish Government is prepared to negotiate with the church.

## Prior rebuffed

Mr James Prior's plans for development in Northern Ireland have been denounced as unworkable by the Democratic Unionist Party and the Social Democratic and Labour Party.

## £255,000 award

A Cleethorpes boy aged 17 who was left crippled and blind after a routine appendix operation went wrong has been awarded £255,000 damages.

## US buys Iran oil

The United States has resumed buying oil from Iran for the first time since the hostage crisis in 1979.

## Mafia death

Frank "Three Fingers" Coppola, the Mafia leader suspected of being involved in heroin trade between Sicily and the United States, died in a clinic near Rome, aged 83.

## Petrol up

Eso last night put between 3.5p and 7p a gallon on four-star petrol. Shell, BP and Texaco are expected to follow suit.

## Anti-hunt move

Labour members of Waverley District Council, Surrey, are trying to ban hunting on the council's land but the move seems certain to fail.

## Dame Celia dies

The opening of a play in London was postponed after the death of Dame Celia Johnson, the actress, at her home on Sunday.

## Keegan injury

Kevin Keegan, the England captain, is out of the team to play Wales tonight, after suffering severe backache. Keegan has been having treatment for disc trouble.

## Leader page, 13

Letters: On the Falklands, from Lord Mischon, and other women in the Church, from Rev R. T. Beckwith; captive in Kabul, from Professor Owen Chadwick.

## Leading articles: Falklands

Features, page 10, 12; Nicholas Fairbairn, the former Solicitor General for Scotland, on why the death penalty should hang over every criminal; an Argentine journalist explains the junta's need for the Falklands; fashion: the fading of demimour, page 14.

## Dame Celia Johnson, Miss Margaret Popham

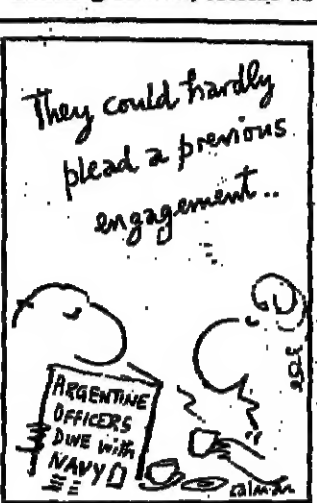
Home 2,3; Events 26; Overseas 4,6; Law Report 25; Arts 14; Bridge 14; Business 15-20; Court 14; Weather 26; Diary 12; Wills 14.

# British advance unit reported on the Falklands

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

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A small force of British troops has landed on the Falklands, proper, informed the sources disclosed last night. It is an advance party seeking a landing site for the main force.

The commander of the Royal Navy task force, Rear Admiral Sandy Woodward, has been given orders allowing him to make a landing at his discretion, but not to attack the capital, Port Stanley. The largest Argentine invasion force is believed to be deployed around the capital and the full Cabinet is to make the final decision on an assault there.

The decision to begin operations in the main Falklands group was taken last week by the Prime Minister and four senior Cabinet colleagues after consultation with the defence chiefs of staff, within guidelines already agreed by the full Cabinet.

It was based on a number of judgments by the Government. Chief of these was the conviction, expressed again in the Commons yesterday by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, that only maximum military pressure would persuade the Argentine Government to negotiate withdrawal of its forces.

The adverse effect on troops of long confinement at sea, and the fact that winter's fast approaching in the Falklands were also factors.

[The Ministry of Defence said last night that no information on the East Falkland operation and even if it had, it would have been unable to discuss an operational matter.]

The Government's urgency was unmistakable when Mrs Thatcher reported to Parliament on the successful re-possession of South Georgia.

## Outnumbered British troops forced Argentine surrender

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

Royal Marines and soldiers who recaptured South Georgia after a two-hour battle on Sunday, were outnumbered by the Argentine troops at Grytviken.

But after a shore bombardment from the 4.5 inch gun of a Royal Navy warship and after seeing their submarines, the Santa Fe, hit three times by straffing British helicopters, the Argentine garrison offered only limited if not unenthusiastic opposition.

Following their surrender, the garrison commander and submarine captain were entertained to dinner on one of the British ships and expressed their "gratitude for the humanity being shown to the prisoners".

"The operation had been very carefully planned and executed with the direct objective of causing the few casualties," Lieutenant-Colonel Timothy Donkin, Royal Marines, said at a crowded press conference last night.

Colonel Donkin, in the first full account of the engagement, said British task force helicopters landing reconnaissance patrols on South Georgia at dawn on Sunday, were fired at by Argentine observation posts while the helicopters were returning from their mission, however, that they spotted the Santa Fe, five miles north-east of Sappho Point, the east of Cumberland Bay.

After identifying it as one of the Argentine navy's two ex-American Guppy class boats, dating back to the Second World War, the task force ships in the vicinity of the South Georgia, ordered the helicopter attack, the news of which gave the British public the first intimation that the battle for the desolate island had begun.

The helicopters scored three direct hits as the submarine was making for Grytviken harbour. It struggled into port, missed the jetty and beached, after which it began to disgorge not only a 60-man crew but also reinforcements for the Argentine garrison who came out "in a rush" and ran up the beach towards the garrison headquarters.

It was the detection of the submarine, followed by the sight of the reinforcements, which prompted the task force commander in the area to bring forward the timing of the British assault, Colonel Donkin, who is based at the navy's fleet headquarters at Northwood, North-west London, explained.

The assault began with



Lieutenant-Colonel Timothy Donkin last night: "Operation was planned to cause few casualties."

what he called a "major bombardment" from the task force at sea; not directly at the enemy positions but near to them, with the objective of demoralising the enemy but not inflicting heavy casualties upon them. It was while this bombardment was taking place that British helicopters started to land Marines and soldiers at Grytviken.

After meeting the limited opposition, they saw the white flag being flown alongside the Argentine standard at around 5pm, and 45 minutes later the Argentine flag was lowered and the garrison was assumed to have surrendered.

The only casualty during the entire assault had been one Argentine sailor on the Santa Fe who suffered a severe leg injury. (He is said to have had a leg amputated). Colonel Donkin attributed this to the Royal Marines' distant firing causing casualties which these could be avoided.

He went on to describe the second operation 10 miles along the coast at the old whaling station of Leith, where a landing by Argentine scrap metal merchants who hoisted their national flag there last month, led to the present crisis over South Georgia and the Falkland Islands.

The British commander of

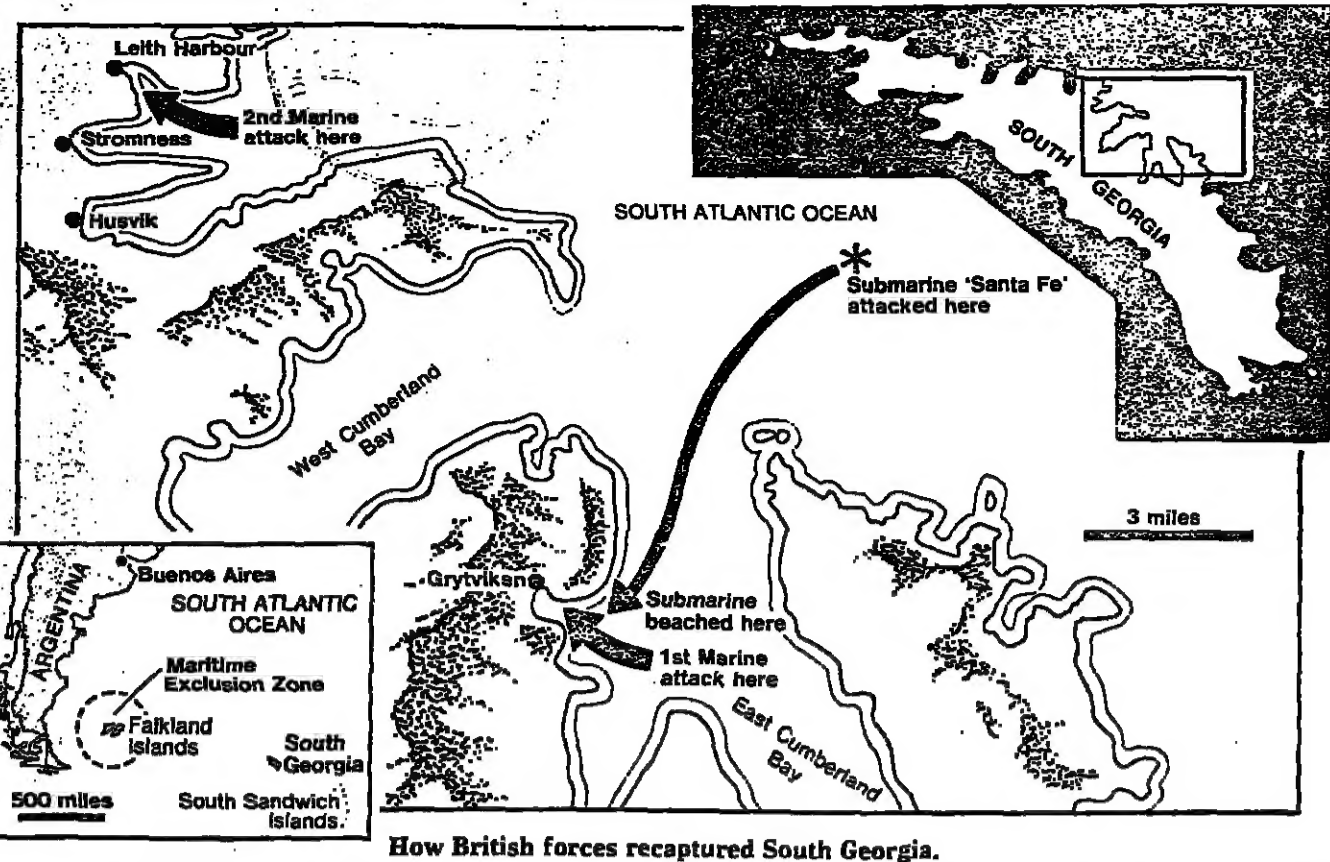
to the Security Council, and how could the House be absolutely sure that there would be no dangerous escalation of the crisis in any way? Mr Foot insisted that political control of military operations must be absolute, "without any possibility of mistake whatever".

There were Labour cheers and restiveness from Conservative backbenchers as Mr Foot went on: "We on this side remain as firmly, unshakably and persistently committed to fresh initiatives in search of a peaceful settlement and if one initiative fails then another has to be started. The search for peace must never be tormented by us."

Mrs Thatcher, answering questions, repeated again and again that time was running out. She told Mr Foot that it was more than three weeks since the Security Council had called on the Argentine forces to withdraw "within that time far from withdrawing, they have put reinforcements on the islands".

She said that the negotiations through Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, must continue with all possible speed. "Of course we search for peace. We must remember that while we search for that peace our people, British people, are under the occupation of the Argentine invader."

But the reply that alerted MPs to the possibility that further activity was imminent was to Mr Douglas Jay, the former Labour minister, who invited the Government to exercise fully our inalienable right of self defence. The Prime Minister agreed that there was a greater chance of a peaceful settlement "if we bring greater military pressure to bear on the Argentine Government."



How British forces recaptured South Georgia.

## We do not want force - Thatcher

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mrs Thatcher said last night that the Government would continue its efforts to reach a peaceful settlement of the Falklands dispute. Nobody wanted that more than she did.

Interviewed on the BBC television programme, Panorama, the Prime Minister said she did not think that the retaking of South Georgia would increase Argentine resistance to a peaceful settlement. "I hope it will make them realise that we are quietly determined in support of a principle. We do not want to use force. Democracies never do."

Mrs Thatcher said that diplomatic negotiations would have no chance of success unless they were backed up by the task force and the certainty on the part of the Argentines that Britain would use the task force if need be. "I have always hoped that we would not have to use it," she said.

But since the passage of the United Nations resolution three weeks ago, telling the Argentines to withdraw, they had piled more and more soldiers and equipment into the islands.

It seemed absurd that Argentina had not withdrawn its men from the Falklands under the United Nations resolution. If it did, and we could get the United States to guarantee the security of the islands, or even perhaps if there was a United Nations force, we could withdraw our task force.

Then there would be hope of solving the crisis peacefully. "That is my objective and what I shall work for," she said.

## Junta prepares to go on offensive

From Christopher Thomas, Buenos Aires, April 26

Argentina's military junta was today believed to be reviewing tactics for repelling a British counter-attack on the Falklands.

There was still no official acknowledgement late this afternoon of the capture of South Georgia by Britain. The three-man junta was in emergency session, apparently to consider options for some form of offensive against the advancing British fleet rather than merely awaiting its arrival.

Pictures of soldiers placing what appeared to be mines on a Falkland beach appeared in several Argentine newspapers this morning. Some quoted London reports of British victory but most carried headlines saying the Argentines were holding out.

The junta's last communiqué was issued in the early hours of this morning saying that for tactical reasons communications had been cut with Argentine naval forces on South Georgia. It said: "The apparent initial success of the British forces was based on their numerical superiority, which does not mean that they are in complete control of the island."

"Our forces moved back to their initial position and they continue fighting with higher battle spirits. They have the moral superiority that comes from knowing that they are defending their own country."

Despite the official news blackout, most Argentines were aware of the defeat tonight because of radio reports from Chile and Uruguay. A huge anti-British and anti-American demonstration got under way tonight in the Plaza de Mayo outside the presidential palace.

Several British reporters and photographers had to be rescued from hostile crowds at a similar demonstration yesterday. One American camera crew had some of its equipment smashed.

The British community in Argentina is acutely worried about its position. The English-language Buenos Aires Herald yesterday received a third telephone call saying that "Operation Thunderbolt" would be put into effect if the British attacked the Falklands. For every soldier who set foot on the island, three British citizens of Argentina would be killed.

The Argentine Government has ordered provincial governors to guarantee the security and property of British residents as well as "residents of other countries involved in the South Atlantic crisis".

British residents in Buenos Aires are alarmed by a census of foreign residents being taken in the city by a large number of plain clothes police. The official explanation is that the Government merely wants to update its records.

Argentina's military rulers have received a unanimous backing from political leaders for whatever action is taken to retain the Falklands. All the main parties issued statements describing the British attack as "regrettable folly" and say it was a challenge to the entire world that could lead to a much greater conflict.

War preparations are continuing in the southern port of Comodoro Rivadavia, the main supply base to the Falklands. All the local doctors have been ordered not to leave the area as part of increased civil defence preparations.

## Prisoners' status confused

By Our Foreign Staff

The British Government was insisting last night that the 200 Argentines captured during the retaking of South Georgia on Sunday were not prisoners of war, but the Geneva Convention seems to contradict this.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher told the Commons: "A state of war does not exist between ourselves and Argentina". The Ministry of Defence was adamant that the captured men were "prisoners, but not prisoners of war". They were returned to Argentina.

But Article Two of the Geneva Convention on prisoners of war ruled that it should apply to all cases of declared war or of any other armed conflict which may arise between two or more of the high contracting parties, even if the state of war is not recognized by one of them.

An armed conflict is sufficient then to place captured troops into the category of prisoners of war, provided that the states involved have ratified the convention. Britain and Argentina have both done so.

Colonel Gerald Draper, Professor Emeritus of Law Studies at Sussex University, told The Times last night that in the light of the experiences of the Second World War, it had become inevitable that the protection of such prisoners could not be left to the hazardous and debatable determination of the existence of a legal state of war.

The phrase "armed conflict" had been devised as a solution of this difficulty. "It is accepted law that this phrase will cover any situation in which a difference between two states leads to the intervention of armed forces", Professor Draper said.

## UN chief appeals for restraint

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York, April 26

Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary General, today called the situation in the Falklands Islands a threat to world peace, and appealed to the governments of Britain and Argentina to refrain from taking any action that would broaden the conflict.

In a statement issued through his spokesman, Señor Pérez de Cuellar said that the armed exchange between Argentine and British forces on South Georgia has demonstrated the urgent need to halt the escalation of the crisis.

He called on both parties to comply immediately with the three points contained in Security Council Resolution 502, which calls for the cessation of hostilities, the withdrawal of Argentine forces from the Falklands, and a diplomatic solution to the dispute.

Yesterday, Argentina lodged a complaint against Britain in a letter to the Security Council, calling the recapture of South Georgia "an act of armed aggression" and "a grave breach of international peace and security". It stopped short, however, of calling for a meeting of the council.

Washington: Foreign ministers of the Organization of American States (OAS) met here today to consider possible collective action against Britain as the United States struggled to keep negotiations on the Falklands crisis alive after Britain's recapture of South Georgia (Nicholas Ashford writes).

Meeting in the Hall of the Americas in the OAS headquarters in Washington, the foreign ministers this morning approved an initial moderately-worded resolution calling for the maintenance of peace in the Western Hemisphere, and urging that law should prevail.

As the OAS ministers were gathering, President Reagan told a meeting of the United States Chambers of Commerce that "we remain determined to do all we can to help Britain and Argentina resolve their differences without further conflict". He warned, however, that the situation was increasingly difficult, and "time is surely running out".

Señor Raúl Quijano, Argentina's Ambassador to the OAS, said before the meeting started this morning that Argentina was seeking "Latin American solidarity", rather than military aid or sanctions.

Today's meeting was being attended by at least 18 OAS foreign ministers, among them Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, and Señor Nicéstor Costa Méndez, the Argentine Foreign Minister.

On arrival at Kennedy Airport in New York yesterday, Señor Costa Méndez was asked if his country was at war with Britain. He replied "technically yes", but added: "there is never an end to diplomacy".

American and Argentine officials emphasized, however, that Mr Haig's mediation effort had not broken down, and that a meeting between the Argentine and American Foreign Ministers was expected to take place during the day.

Three leading Latin American countries — Brazil, Mexico and Chile — have already made it clear that they will not give automatic support to an Argentine request for action under the Rio Treaty. A number of others are likely to be influenced by the position adopted by these three and by the United States.

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World reaction

# Spain tells both sides of its deep concern

By Our Foreign Staff

Reactions in world capitals to news of Sunday's invasion of South Georgia by British forces included:

□ Madrid: Señor José Pedro Pérez-Llorca, the Spanish Foreign Minister, Mr Richard Parsons, the British Ambassador, and Señor Enrique Llopis, the Argentine Ambassador to the Ministry in Madrid to express his Government's "deep concern" over the hostilities and to urge them to negotiate.

After news of the British attack on an Argentine submarine reached the Spanish capital on Sunday, the Foreign Ministry issued the following communiqué:

"In view of the outbreak of military operations in the South Georgia Islands, the Spanish Government considers that in any case the necessary steps should be taken to avoid at all costs the loss of human lives."

The April 2 declaration said in part: "Decolonization should be carried out, assuring the reestablishment of Argentine territorial integrity and safeguarding the interests and welfare of the population, via a peaceful process of negotiation."

After his meeting yesterday evening with the two ambassadors, Señor Pérez-Llorca was reported to have conferred with Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, about the Falklands conflict.

The liberal daily *Diario-16* commented yesterday in a leading article: "We Spaniards... have our own 'Falklands'... yet, with all due respect for our legitimate arguments for sovereignty over the Rock, Gibraltar will never be worth the blood of a single Spaniard, or even of a single British person."

□ Tokyo: The Japanese Government reacted gravely

and expressed regret over the current development. Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Prime Minister, said it was "very regrettable" that the situation had developed into armed conflict "at a time when Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, is actively engaged in mediation efforts".

While local newspapers reported the clash with banner headlines, the Government remained rather sober, apparently reflecting the neutral position it has taken since Argentina occupied the Falkland Islands.

□ Bonn: West Germany reaffirmed its support for Britain over the Falklands issue. Herr Kurt Becker, the Government spokesman, said West Germany had supported Britain from the start over the illegal seizure of its sovereign territory "and this support continues unchanged".

Many West German newspapers expressed misgivings about the British landing and believed that a peaceful solution would be more difficult than before.

The *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* saw the recapture of South Georgia as a last warning by Britain as a peaceful solution of the conflict "is farther off than ever". The *Frankfurter Rundschau* said a peaceful solution was now more difficult, perhaps impossible, unless the Argentine regime climbed down.

Die Welt argued that the timing of the landing, just before the conference of the Organization of American States in Washington gave the Argentine regime "the chance to arouse fresh emotions and brand the Britons as Aggressors."

□ Paris: Although the Falklands crisis at first struck them as anachronistic, with a distinct flavour of nineteenth century gunboat diplomacy about it, the French press and public opinion have not faltered in their support for Britain since it broke out, even though they sometimes doubted British resolve.

Those doubts have been dispelled by the landing although the question now debated here is whether the demonstration of Britain's

resolve has not weakened rather than strengthened its hand in any continuing negotiations. The independent leftwing daily *Le Matin* emphasized that "one cannot, in this affair, ignore the fact that hostilities were deliberately, in violation of international rules, started by Buenos Aires."

This is undisputed in France. The socialist Government did not have a moment's hesitation in condemning Argentina, backed by public opinion, because its reaction of injured pride was something with which this country instinctively sympathizes and because the toleration of such practices by the international community could be contagious; and France too possesses disputed islands.

□ Sydney: Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, said Britain's use of force in South Georgia was a consequence of Argentina's invasion of the Falkland Islands. "Argentina has refused to take effective action to settle the dispute by peaceful means and has ignored repeated warnings from the British Government that the circumstances justified the use of force," he said.

"It is a matter of great regret that the Argentine Government initiated military action in this dispute, and has not allowed it to be settled by peaceful means."

□ Wellington: The New Zealand Government applauded Britain's repositioning of South Georgia. Mr Robert Muldoon the Prime Minister, expressed the Cabinet's "gratification" that Britain had moved decisively and effectively.

He described Argentina's invasion of the Falklands and South Georgia as naked aggression to which the only response was to say: "Get out or we'll throw you out."

□ Moscow: Tass reported the capture of South Georgia swiftly and said it marked the beginning of a new and dangerous stage in the conflict. *Pravda* said Britain's attempts to resolve the issue by force represented nothing other than a hankering for the "irrevocably vanished" British Empire.

Argentines demonstrating outside Government House in Buenos Aires on Sunday afternoon. The inscription on the Union Jack reads "dirty pirates".

Newspapers had headlined the junta's early morning announcement that British helicopters and warships were attacking the Argentine defenders on South Georgia, who were holding their own.

The crowd of about 200 outside Government House was small compared with the throng that had filled the Plaza de Mayo in support of the Government's refusal to

negotiate its claim to sovereignty over the Falklands. Streets elsewhere in the Argentine capital were quiet.

Señor Pablo Marconi, a businessman among the crowd in the square, said he thought the British attack was "idiotic".

"No matter how this comes out, the British have no right here," he said. Asked if he was afraid the South Georgia hostilities could set off a full-scale war, he replied "Argentina is not afraid."

Others were not so confident. "Certainly I'm afraid," Señor Guillermo Larrea, a

taxi driver said. "We are a people of peace. We don't know what war is like". He said he still hoped for a diplomatic solution.

Señora María del Carmen de Fuentes said the thought of war with Britain made her sad, but she was certain Argentina was in the right.

"The destruction and the economic cost are not the worst things, but the human cost," she said. "Not only Argentine boys are going to die, but English boys, too. I think about our boys there in the south, but also feel sorry for mothers in England."

The next moves

# Muscles flexed on island springboard

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

The operation in South Georgia has recaptured for Britain a barren, windswept land of glaciers and snowy mountains, whose only indigenous population grow flippers. But could it also be a springboard from which to launch an assault upon Argentine forces in the Falkland Islands?

Politically the counter-attack on South Georgia was attractive because the Argentine claim to sovereignty is recent and specious. Diplomatically it reinforces British policy of negotiating from strength by proving that the Government is prepared to use force.

Militarily, the operation has done a power of good for morale, in Britain and in the South Atlantic. If only for that reason it seemed sensible to do the easier things first. It has endorsed the Government's confidence in the forces in situ.

It has given the Royal Navy a deep water anchorage in which to harbour its ships from the buffeting they are now enduring on the high seas. Sailors will be able to scratch their legs, as some of the marines have already done. If Rear-Admiral John Woodward, the task force commander, decides that he has enough time.

South Georgia has plenty of fresh water, unlike the Falklands themselves, and four old whaling stations which could provide storage facilities for food and fuel in the event of a long voyage to and from Ascension Island 3,500 miles away. Moreover, it is effectively outside the range of the Argentine Air Force whose in-flight refuelling capacity is extremely limited.

AS's forward base for the task force, however, it has severe limitations, apart from the shortage of natural facilities.

One is the absence of an airstrip and the other is its 800-mile distance from Port Stanley. Harrier aircraft can take off vertically, but only at enormous cost in terms of payload and range, which would make the use of them from Grylls impracticable.

There were reports yesterday that the Government might order Admiral Woodward to counter-attack on the Falklands sooner rather than later, while his troops have psychologically the upper hand.

He has nuclear-powered submarines enforcing the maritime exclusion zone around the Falklands while his own ships and aircraft have declared a similar air and sea zone around themselves. When the force enters Falklands waters — today was one early estimate — he will probably establish an air exclusion zone around them.

Any immediate action has some disadvantages. One is that he would have to operate without the 20 or so additional Harriers which are being ferried out from Britain. He would have only 20 with him and their flying time could be curtailed by the heavy seas under the carriers.

But by waiting while the Government once more tries through the Americans to find an acceptable peace formula he is adding to the problems of supply and is subjecting his weather-beaten sailors and marines to more debilitating days at sea.

Estimates of the assault troops now with the task force vary from 5,000 upwards. They are almost certainly fewer than the number of Argentine troops on the Falklands — whereas an attacking force should have a three-to-one advantage according to the old textbooks — and he has no guaranteed air superiority.

All things being equal, he would probably prefer to launch his counter-offensive through one of the back or side doors of the Falklands rather than the front, establishing a beachhead in one or more of the numerous, shelving inlets, far away from Port Stanley.

There are other options. One remains that of simply laying siege to the islands by means of a sea and air blockade, but this would take time, would make life difficult for the islanders and be hard to maintain.

Another, a punitive action against the Argentine flag, would risk heavy loss of life on both sides — and could easily be avoided by the Argentine ships running into port. A third, a similar strike by Vulcan bombers against air and naval mainland bases, would risk stigmatising Britain's reputation.

Admiral Woodward has a number of options, none of them very attractive. The capture of South Georgia might arguably have given him more time to consider them — and arguably not.

# EEC seeks quick settlement

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg, April 26

Only a very quick settlement of the Falklands crisis without the use of undue force is capable of ensuring unqualified support for Britain from all its European partners. The EEC Foreign Ministers Council will endorse this view at its present meeting here.

Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, is due here late this evening and will give his fellow council members a report on the Falklands when they meet tomorrow.

The member states of the EEC were among the first to give Britain support after the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands. They backed their unanimous condemnation of the junta's action by imposing a total import and arms sale ban on Argentina. The EEC takes 25 per cent of all Argentine exports.

The EEC condemnation was unusually swift and undoubtedly sincere. Many of the countries know that they will suffer economically as a result of the ban. But many of them know they

could be vulnerable to a similar attack. However, there is little or no enthusiasm among member countries for any solution which may be obtained by fighting. In all its declarations on the subject the Council has emphasized the need for a peaceful solution and it has carefully shied away from any open discussion on military matters.

This is in no small measure due to the European aversion to fighting, born of the experience of two world wars. The EEC was brought into being by the need for peace and by the realization that fighting was a bad way to solve any problems.

The distaste for fighting in this instance is also due to a calculation that the Soviet Union could quickly spread its influence in South America if it sided with Argentina in a war. "The sure way to give the Kremlin a strong base in the South Atlantic is for Britain to go to war over the Falklands," one diplomat here said.

The EEC hope that diplomatic and economic pressure

# Latin America's other flashpoints

## A turbulent continent simmers

By Peter Strafford

Geopolitics is taken seriously in South and Central America. There are border disputes in many parts and from time to time they flare up, causing tension or even hostilities. Here are the main ones.

Venezuela-Guyana: Venezuela claims the Essequibo region, which accounts for about two-thirds of the territory of Guyana. By the protocol of Port of Spain, signed in 1970, the two countries agreed to freeze the dispute for 12 years. But that period expires on June 18, and Venezuela has said that it will not extend it.

Venezuela-Colombia: There are differences over delimitation of the maritime border in the Gulf of Venezuela. The disputed areas are possibly oil-bearing.

Colombia-Nicaragua: Nicaragua claims the islands of Providencia and San Andrés, a number of small islets which lie between the coasts of the two countries and have been under Colombian rule for many years.

Guatemala-Belize: Guatemala maintains its claim to the whole of Belize, which became independent last year. Mexico-Belize: Mexico has a legal claim to the northern part of Belize. But it has said that it would only press it if Guatemala took over Belize. Mexico supports Belizean independence.

Ecuador-Peru: Ecuador claims a large expanse of Peruvian Amazonia. The two countries went to war over it in 1941, and there was a brief outbreak of fighting over remote border posts last year.

Bolivia-Chile: Bolivia lost a stretch of territory giving it access to the Pacific in the War of the Pacific in 1879. It has been making efforts to regain access to the ocean ever since.

Peru-Chile: Peru also lost territory to Chile in the War of the Pacific. It has been less active in trying to regain it, but insists on its treaty right to be involved in any settlement between Bolivia and Chile.

Argentina-Chile: Argentina claims three islands in the Beagle Channel, south of Tierra del Fuego, and nearby went to war over them in 1878. The issue is now under consideration by the Pope, who has made recommendations for a settlement.

# BBC steps up broadcasts

By Kenneth Goshing

Many radio listeners in Argentina are contacting the Swiss Embassy in Buenos Aires to ask about the frequencies of BBC broadcasts to South America.

The embassy is acting for Britain during the Falklands dispute and Mr Domingo Valenzuela, organiser of the BBC's Latin American service, sees the calls for advice as "extremely encouraging".

The BBC has recently stepped up its service in Spanish from four to five hours a day and South America also receives up to eight hours of English broadcasts from the World Service every day.

Mr Valenzuela said yesterday: "Our aim is to give objective information while trying always to put the British point of view. We go for interviews and information from our correspondents in Argentina and give reaction from other Latin American countries."

Radio stations in South America ring us up and we tell them the latest situation; and we put out interviews with journalists, academics and politicians.

"We have also had letters from Argentina which say things like: 'It does not matter what happens — I will go on listening to you because I believe what you say.'"

Mr Valenzuela said he believed the BBC gave a fair



Voice of home: Sarah Kennedy recording a radio request show for members of the Falklands task force.

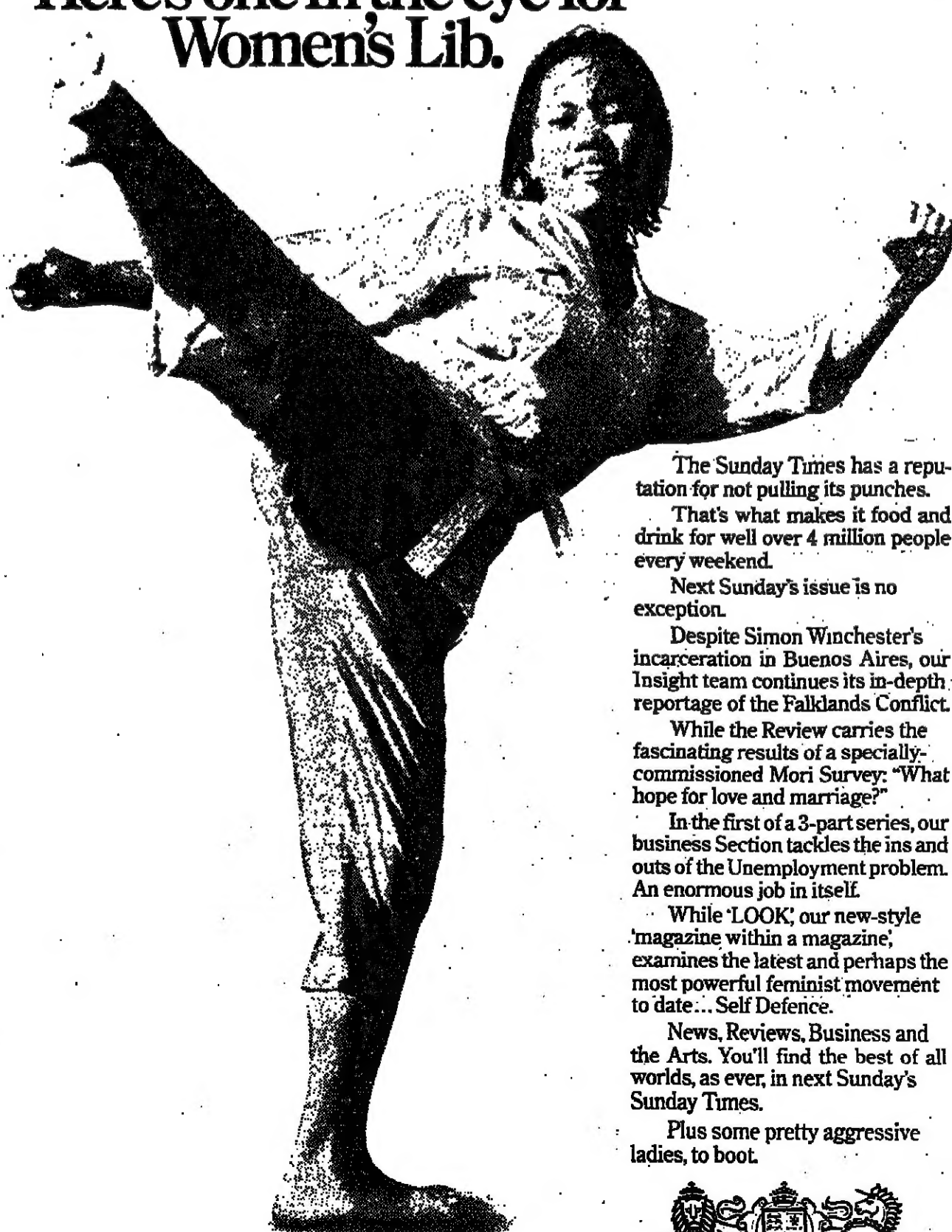
account of what was happening and there was no evidence that the Argentine authorities were trying to jam broadcasts.

Broadcasts to the Falklands were stepped up last night from three a week to a daily transmission on short wave. Nearly 1,500 requests, including nearly 150 taped messages for islanders have already been received by the BBC.

A request programme for British task force troops was launched yesterday by the British Forces Broadcasting Service in conjunction with BBC External Services using the Ascension Island relay station.

It will go out three times a week and will be introduced by Sarah Kennedy, one of the presenters of the television programme *Game for a Laugh*.

# Here's one in the eye for Women's Lib.



The Sunday Times has a reputation for not pulling its punches.

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Next moves  
flexed on  
wingboard

FALKLANDS CRISIS 2

# Fleet goes into battle order after clashes

From John Witherow, on board HMS Invincible April 26

The Royal Navy task force has gone into battle formation for the first time, after the attack on an Argentine submarine and the landing of marines on South Georgia.

The fleet, which is still heading south, had made plans to transfer to the new positions some time ago, to prepare it against any kind of assault, whether from the air, sea or submarine, but it was not until the greater sense of urgency by the outbreak of hostilities.

It now presents an impressive sight with the aircraft carriers Hermes and Invincible surrounded by an array of frigates, destroyers and supply vessels, sailing through a leaden and calm South Atlantic. Other ships still remain off South Georgia with the invasion force.

As part of this defence, Harrier jets and Sea King helicopters are in high state of readiness. While the helicopters plumb the ocean with sonar devices in search of hostile submarines, the Harriers are on 24-hour alert to intercept Argentine Air Force Boeing 707s, which have been dogging the task force for four days, gathering information about its make-up and position.

The warning from London that such aircraft would have "appropriate action" taken against them if they continued their reconnaissance flights seems to have been at least temporarily effective.

Until Sunday they had been flying on average twice a day, as close to the fleet as possible, and had been rapidly intercepted by armed jets. The fact that they may now be fired on, especially after the fighting in South Georgia, seems to have stopped these flights.

## How junta admitted the setback

From Our Own Correspondent  
Buenos Aires, April 26

The first admission by the Argentine Government that the British had launched a counter-attack on South Georgia came in a *Comunicado* No 27, issued at noon local time (4pm British time).

It said: "Two British helicopters attacked Grytviken at 8.40 am, and a submarine has gone to defend the port. The attack was a flagrant violation of international law and of United Nations Resolution 502, and Article 3 of the Inter-American Treaty. The attack was repelled by troops."

*Comunicado* No 28, issued at 2 pm, said: "In the early hours of this morning, British helicopters attacked an Argentine submarine that was on the surface at Grytviken unloading provisions, medicine and mail for troops and about 30 scrap-metal merchants, who are there to dismantle a whaling station. It has to be pointed out that a submarine on the surface has no means of defending itself."

*Comunicado* No 29, issued at 4 pm, said: "We are resisting their shells and machine-gun attacks by two helicopters. British forces have made a tactical retreat, and are now off Leith Harbour. Four British ships, including the Exeter, are off South Georgia."

*Comunicado* No 31, issued at 8 pm, said that the commander of the naval forces was destroying radio equipment, and was preparing for the last battle.

The final *comunicado* was issued after midnight, stating: "The military junta communicates to the people of Argentina that, for tactical reasons, they have cut communications with the naval forces operating at South Georgia. The apparent initial success of the British forces was based on their numerical superiority which does not mean that they are in complete control of the island."

"Our forces moved back to their initial positions and they continue fighting in good spirits. They have a full knowledge that they are defending their own country."

## Explosive display

An Argentine company which specializes in the manufacture of aircraft bombs and parachutes has booked exhibition space at the Farnborough Air Show in September. The firm, Fabrica Militar de Aviones, decided to take part long before the invasion.

So far the Society of British Aerospace Companies, which organizes the exhibition, has made no move to ban the company.

Apart from shooting the aircraft down, the Harriers would be able to fire their missiles, to show they meant business, to fly in front of the 707 and force it to follow in their slipstream, or to indicate that it should follow the Harrier by rocking its wings, an internationally-accepted sign for an interception.

Lieutenant-Commander Nigel Ward, in charge of the Invincible's 801 Harrier Squadron, said his men were working harder than at any time on the voyage. "We're ready for whatever happens now, as anyone would be when they approach a war zone," he said.

The news of the attack on the Second World War Guppy submarine came as something of a surprise. It now appears that the submarine, the Santa Fe, may have sailed onto the middle of the final preparations for the assault by marines on the island. It was fired on about five miles north of Cumberland Bay, in South Georgia, and then went back to the port of Grytviken.

The landing took place sometime afterwards. Most crewmen on board HMS Invincible had not expected action so soon, and there was a mixture of reactions, some relief that the waiting was over and the tension eased, and some anxiety that the "honeymoon" period had ended, and a diplomatic settlement now seemed more remote.

Earlier, after the news of the attack on the submarine the internal radio played "Don't cry for me, Argentina, I never loved you". A notice-board outside the wardroom, asking officers to pay their mess bills for March, also put the scene-line: England v Argentina 0.

## Poll shows support increasing

By Our Foreign Staff

Public support for the way the British Government is handling the Falklands crisis is continuing to grow steadily, according to the latest opinion poll published last night.

The poll, which was carried out by the MORI organization for BBC television's *Panorama* programme just before the battle of South Georgia showed that 76 per cent of British adults were satisfied with the government's handling of the crisis, compared with figures of 60 and 68 per cent in two earlier polls taken by MORI during the past fortnight.

The Falklands crisis also appears to have helped the conservative Party's popularity. According to last night's MORI poll 39 per cent of those interviewed would now vote Conservative compared with 33 and 36 per cent in the two previous polls. Support for Labour is now running at 32 per cent and for the SDP/Liberal Alliance at 28 per cent.

As the crisis develops more Britons are now prepared to accept losses of life among British servicemen and Falkland Islanders than they were to restore British administration over the islands.

Of those interviewed, 58 per cent would now accept the loss of servicemen's lives, compared with 44 per cent and 50 per cent in the two previous polls, and 46 per cent believe that the lives of Falkland Islanders would be a justifiable price to pay, compared with 36 and 37 per cent before.

Asked what type of military action the British government should take, 58 per cent of those questioned thought the Argentine ships should be sunk, but only 33 per cent would support the bombing of Argentine military and naval bases.

Mrs Thatcher's personal popularity appears to have remained intact. Sixty-four per cent of the Prime Minister's opinion is unchanged, 20 per cent say it has gone up and 15 per cent say it has dropped.

It puts West Germany at the head of the list, with 33 per cent of the total of mater weapons delivered to German troops. The West German military supplied warships and armoured vehicles.

"The UK share for the period was 10 per cent, made up of two type 42 destroyers and naval missiles. The UK, however, played a more important role as a supplier



Background: The whaling station at Leith Harbour which British troops yesterday recaptured

## Kinnock backs invasion

By Donald MacIntyre

The invasion of South Georgia was a "necessary and unavoidable action", Mr Neil Kinnock, Labour MP for Bedwelly, told the first trade union conference to discuss the crisis yesterday.

The union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers last night heavily defeated a Trotskyist-inspired resolution condemning the dispatch of the British fleet to the Falkland Islands as an act of "imperialist aggression".

But a heated and emotional debate was held over the issue of its significance when Mr Bill Whitley, the union's General Secretary, unexpectedly advised the conference, to support another resolution urging Britain to "take no military action" to resolve the dispute on the explicit grounds that it was outdated and that the executive could therefore "live with it".

The conference approved the resolution on a show of hands retrospectively opposing military action during the crisis.

## Junta relents on Red Cross visit

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Geneva has received a "positive answer" from the Argentine Government to the offer of its services made three weeks ago.

It proposed to send a delegate to the Falkland Islands to ascertain how the inhabitants were faring, but Buenos Aires indicated that it regarded this as unnecessary. Now, an official said, the Argentine had agreed in principle to ICRC intervention "in view of increased tension in the South Atlantic".

## Reinforcements on the way

The Royal Fleet Auxiliary Bayleaf left Portland naval dockyard in Dorset yesterday to join the task force, followed by the assault ship Intrepid, sister ship of the Fearless, already in the South Atlantic.

Marines and crew lined the decks of the Intrepid, which has been undergoing trials in Portland for the past week. Earlier the ferry Europa left Portland with helicopters and paratroops, and the 33,000-ton Norland Ferry sailed from Portsmouth with 900 paratroops.

## Employers told of obligations

Employers throughout the country are being reminded of their obligations, should any of their employees, who are also armed services reservists, be mobilized as a result of the Falklands crisis.

A Confederation of British Industry spokesman in London said yesterday that they had written to all their affiliated associations spelling out the law concerning the release of reservists recalled for active duty and their reinstatement.

France was the third largest exporter of arms to the military government in Buenos Aires, with 15 per cent of sales. These included aircraft, missiles, vehicles and frigates. "Israel was responsible for 14 per cent of Argentina's major arms imports during this period," Israeli exports

## Special Boat Squadron in action Cockleshell heroes' cold snap

By Stewart Tendler

South Georgia's Argentine garrison has already learnt the significance of the Special Boat Squadron's motto of "Not by strength but by guile". Any attack on the main Falkland Islands will also almost certainly start with the infiltration of the skilled SBS teams.

As one former SBS officer put it yesterday, the Special Boat Squadron is trained to be "the eyes and ears of the amphibious fleet with an aggressive ability". Shy of publicity, like the SAS, their Army counterparts, the SBS has rarely achieved public recognition since their formation within the Royal Marines in 1943.

They are remembered as the "Cockleshell Heroes" for the canoe-borne raid on Nazi shipping at Bordeaux, but they also served in the Far East during the end of the war against Japan and then in Korea. SBS men took part in clandestine battles against the Indonesians in Borneo.

Their peacetime duties include the protection of North Sea oilfields and men from the SBS are to be found serving with commando units wherever the Royal Marines are posted.

The cold, inhospitable backlands of South Georgia and the Falklands are nothing new to men who have trained for the past decade in NATO exercises in Norway. Their SBS teams landed disguised as local fishermen

## Pound hit by nervous selling

By Frances Williams

The Bank of England was forced to intervene to prop up the pound overnight on Sunday as a wave of nervous selling, following the South Georgia invasion hit Far Eastern markets, the first to open after the weekend.

But lack of more military developments, and the Prime Minister's assurance that a diplomatic solution was still being sought, prompted some recovery later in Europe.

The pound finished London trading at \$1.7760, up 60 points from Friday, after touching \$1.75 in the Far East. The dollar itself was weaker because fears of higher interest rates in the United States are receding.

Its trade-weighted index closed down 0.3 from Friday at 89.5, a case of nerves over 1975 level, though well above its early level of 89.0.

Whitehall officials have denied reports that the Falklands military expedition had cost some £275m before the South Georgia landing. This compares with a total Ministry of Defence budget of about £14,000m. Unless the expedition's costs rise rapidly because of military action, the sums involved are probably small enough to be absorbed in existing budgets or within the contingency reserve, without the need to revise spending plans or increase taxes.

## Germans lead arms suppliers

By Our Foreign Staff

included Dabur class fast patrol boats and as many as 42 Israeli-built Mirage 5 strike fighters known as Dagger.

Belgium, Spain and Switzerland are among other sources of Argentine arms, including those manufactured under licence. As an illustration of British involvement in supplying equipment, SIPRI says: "The Plessey-Cummins system on the Ventroneco de Mayo (the British-built Argentine aircraft carrier) was modified in the UK, to provide direct computer-to-computer radio data links with the new Type 42 destroyers, and to improve control of the carrier-based aircraft."

## Stray shots blamed for riot deaths

From Our Correspondent  
Jakarta, April 26

Admiral Sudomo, the Indonesian security chief, today confirmed that six people had been shot dead, 97 injured and 130 arrested when troops attempted to break up violent clashes on the fringes of a huge pro-Government election rally yesterday.

Admiral Sudomo told a press conference that the troops had been given orders to fire in the air if the situation got out of hand, but that at several places where opponents of the pro-Government Golkar Party attacked with stones, knives and sticks, "there were some stray shots".

One policeman and one soldier, he said, were among the 97 injured, but a breakdown had yet to be made of how many were suffering from gunshot wounds or other injuries.

Those arrested for attacking Golkar vehicles and in some cases turning on the security forces, he said, were mostly supporters of the opposition Muslim Development Party.

In a veiled criticism of Golkar, Admiral Sudomo said he had reminded all political parties to keep their campaigns manageable.

Admiral Sudomo said he would convene a meeting of the three-party election committee before the final rally of the campaign scheduled by the small Nationalist Democratic Party on Wednesday before a Government-ordered "quiet week" immediately preceding the May 4 election.

## Scientist speaks of 'courteous' captors

By David Nicholson-Lord

A leader of the British Antarctic Survey, who was prisoner for two weeks after the Argentine capture of South Georgia, spoke in London yesterday of the "courteous" treatment by the Argentine authorities.

Robert Headland, a botanist and deputy base commander on South Georgia, described the prisoners' food of steaks twice a day as "remarkable and abundant", and said the authorities had rushed to install showers and heating in a temporary prison on the mainland.

"We arrived at the naval base at Puerto Belgrano at about 7.30 in the morning and the plumbers worked until midnight to install hot water and showers. But as it turned out, we were only there three nights," he said.

Mr Headland also said that, despite the capture of South Georgia, at the weekend, one loss caused by the Argentine occupation is irreparable: the gap in meteorological, magnetic and seismographic records.

Weather records had been kept continuously since 1905, and the others have been continuous since 1958.

Mr Headland, aged 37, the only member of the 13 survey team members and 22 Royal Marines captured on South Georgia on April 3 to speak Spanish, said 11 members of the team had been kept in custody on board the Bahía Paraíso survey ship. They were returned to Britain via Uruguay early last week.

They were allowed on deck for exercise for only two 10-minute periods during the time at sea but were allowed books and chess after a few days. They were warm because they were over the engine room.

Luggage and personal belongings were returned when they were released and the Argentines appeared scrupulous about ensuring that nothing was stolen. The only property to be taken away was "official" maps and charts that might be classified as intelligence.

Along with the Lieutenant commanding the Royal Marines, Mr Headland was interviewed by a judicial committee of the Argentine navy about the battle in South Georgia in which several

## Ecevit held for the second time

From Our Correspondent  
Ankara, April 26

Mr Eulenti Ecevit, the former Turkish Prime Minister, was arrested for a second time today by a military court over a letter he sent to Dutch television.

Its publication by the BBC had initially led Turkish military authorities into the belief that Mr Ecevit had made a statement to the BBC, despite a ban on political statements by former politicians and numerous warnings by General Kenan Evren, the head of state.

Mr Ecevit, the subject of a proliferating number of investigations and charges since he was released from prison last February after a two-month imprisonment, was arrested earlier this month for allegedly making a statement to a Norwegian newspaper. This he denies.

Mr Ecevit is also due to appear before a court on Thursday for the statement he made to Dutch television after he was released from prison, and for a signed article published by the West German weekly, *Der Spiegel*.

Mr Ecevit faces a total prison term of at least one year at the forthcoming trials.

The defiant social democrat leader is also the subject of a further investigation, along with 132 of his former deputies, over alleged ties with the Progressive Trade Unions Confederation whose 52 leaders face the death penalty at a trial in Istanbul.

## Revision proves Britain paid more to EEC

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg, April 26

Britain paid more into the EEC budget last year than it received according to the calculation placed on the negotiating table as officials got down once again to the technicalities of deciding how much Britain should pay in future.

A week ago a set of provisional figures from the European Commission showed that for the first time Britain had been a net beneficiary of the Community budget, receiving about £18m more than it paid in.

Behind the scenes British officials began calculating to find out if the figures were really true.

It was something of an embarrassment to find that Britain was a beneficiary when it had been pleading its case for special treatment in the Community. It had maintained that however much rebate it received under the terms of a special deal in May 1980 it was still a contributor to the budget.

## British nuclear test

New York, April 26. — A joint British-United States nuclear device was detonated beneath the Nevada desert yesterday, as part of series of weapons-related tests undertaken at the underground test site.

The American Department of Energy was at pains to point out that the test had absolutely nothing to do with the Falklands dispute.

These tests have to be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the 1958 Mr James Boyer, the department spokesman, "so it

## US to revive arms aid for Guatemala

From Paul Ellman, Washington, April 26

The United States is moving to align itself more closely with the new military government in Guatemala, and is planning to resume military aid to help the fight against leftist guerrillas, according to official here.

Previous attempts by the Reagan Administration to resume military aid to Guatemala have foundered in the face of opposition from Congressmen already perturbed by the extent of the American commitment in neighbouring El Salvador.

Aid to Guatemala was suspended by the Carter Administration in 1977 after the regime headed by General Romeo Lucas Garcia refused to curb violations of human rights.

General Garcia was ousted in a coup last March 23 and replaced by three-man junta headed by General Efraim Rios Montt, a born-again Christian.

General Rios Montt has made it plain that he regards his Christian values as applicable to Guatemalan politics. He has acted to improve the human rights situation by dismissing the death squads which under his predecessor operated from an annex of the presidential palace, and by ordering hundreds of officials suspected of corruption.

Officials at the United States embassy in Guatemala City were initially reluctant to associate themselves with the new junta, partly because the coup which brought it to power was in protest against helicopter attacks at any time in recent weeks.

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The right, however, has so far proved remarkably acquiescent, despite the arrest of General Benito Lucas Garcia, the popular army chief of staff, and appears to have accepted the argument that reforms are needed to secure American military aid.

Although Guatemala has spent \$90m (about £50m) on equipment from Israel and Argentina since 1977, the army has found itself under increasing pressure from left-wing guerrillas operating under the banner of Guatemalan Revolutionary Unity.

The recession gripping all Central American countries has also made it increasingly difficult for Guatemala to replace worn-out equipment and purchase spare parts. According to officials in Guatemala City, the country's foreign exchange reserves to all intents and purposes ran out at the end of February.

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front spoiler, alloy sports wheels, a protective waistline strip, headlamp washers and integral foglights. Inside, you'll find check tweed upholstery, open front head restraints, a sports steering wheel, power steering, five seat belts and remote control for the door mirrors. The 23 cu ft boot is adaptable for through-loading into the cabin for long objects like skis or golf clubs. The 100 CS has a five-speed gearbox with

the high fifth gear marked E, for economy. Which accounts for the dramatic fuel consumption figures in high speed cruising. Automatic transmission is optional. And like all Audis, the 100 CS has front-wheel drive. All of which adds a great deal to the 100. And at £8,549, the deal looks even better.

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Salvador bishop speaks out

Mr. Salvador Elia, bishop of San Salvador, El Salvador, has spoken out against the military government. He said the military government had secured the top posts in the constituent assembly.

Kadar arrives in Bonn

Mr. János Kádár, Hungarian prime minister, arrived in Bonn for the first time since he fled Hungary in 1956. He is expected to meet with German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Mengele 'near to capture'

Dr. Josef Mengele, the notorious Nazi doctor, is believed to be near capture by British forces in South America.

Monument to Armenians

A new monument to the victims of the Armenian genocide is being erected in Istanbul.

Police strike

Police in London have struck a deal with the union representing them.

Volcano erupts

A volcano in the Philippines has erupted, causing a major evacuation.

Thai visit

The British prime minister is expected to visit Thailand next month.



# Britain still seeking a negotiated settlement

## FALKLANDS

The repositioning of South Georgia, including the attack on the Argentine submarine, in no way diminishes the Government's determination to achieve a negotiated settlement to the present crisis, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said in a statement in the House of Commons on the Falkland Islands.

We seek the implementation of the Security Council resolution (the said), and we seek it by peaceful means if possible. I am sure the House will join me in congratulating our forces on carrying out this operation successfully and recapturing the island. The action we have taken is fully in accordance with our inherent right of self-defence under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

Mrs Thatcher said that in their continuing pursuit of a negotiated settlement, Mr. Francis Pym, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, visited Washington on April 22 and 23. He had many hours of intensive discussion with Mr. Haig. Their talks proved constructive and helpful, but there are still considerable difficulties. Mr. Haig now intends to pursue his efforts further with the Argentine Government.

However, the Argentine Foreign Minister is reported to be unwilling to continue negotiations at present. I hope he will reconsider this. As the British task force approaches closer to the Falklands, the urgent need is to speed up the negotiations, not slow them down. We remain in close touch with Mr. Haig.

The first phase of the operation to repossess South Georgia began at first light when the Argentine submarine, the Santa Fe, was detected close to British warships preparing to land forces on South Georgia.

The United Kingdom had already made it clear to Argentina that any approach on the part of Argentine warships, including submarines, or military aircraft which could amount to a threat to British forces would encounter the appropriate response.

The Santa Fe posed a significant threat to the successful completion of the operation and to British warships and forces launching the landing. Helicopters from the British task force therefore engaged and disabled the Argentine submarine.

Just after 4pm London time yesterday, British forces in Grytviken, South Georgia, offered only limited resistance to the British troops. British forces continued to advance during the night and are now in control of Leith, the other main settlement on South Georgia.

At 10 o'clock this morning the officer commanding the Argentine forces on South Georgia formally surrendered.

British forces throughout the operation used the minimum force necessary to achieve a successful outcome. No British casualties have been notified and it is reported that only one Argentine sustained serious injuries.

About 180 prisoners were taken, including up to 50 military reinforcements who had been on the Argentine submarine, the prisoners will be returned to Argentina.

British Antarctic Survey personnel on the island were reported to be safe when we last heard early yesterday morning. Our forces are making contact with them and arrangements are in hand to evacuate them, if they so wish.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition (Edinburgh, Leith, 1981), said that the Prime Minister appreciates that along with the other moods there is also a deepening sense of anxiety throughout the country. I trust that she and the country take account of it.

On the South Georgia issue, the whole country, I am sure, will be relieved that the operation was carried through without loss of life on our side or serious injury on either side.

We are entitled to stress to all concerned that the recovery of South Georgia was fully within our international rights. (Cheers) It was not a breach of the Charter in any sense, and some have falsely alleged. It may help us in other fields, particularly in view of the extreme skill with which it was executed.

The Falklands and South Georgia are two different propositions as I am sure the House and the country understand. The most important and persistent question remains and is intensified, and I put it in the light of what the Prime Minister

has said. How are we to pursue the search for the diplomatic and peaceful settlement to which she refers? What is to happen next?

When she talks of speeding up the negotiations, what steps is the Government taking to speed up the negotiations? What stage has the mediation of Mr Haig reached and what happens if the mediation is not able to be pursued?

What have we so far refused to go back to the Security Council? When are we going to return to the Security Council on all these matters?

How are we going to be absolutely sure in the meantime that there will be no dangerous escalation of the crisis in any way? In such a situation it must be the absolute, without any possibility of mistake whatever.

We on this side remain as firmly, unshakably and persistently committed to fresh initiatives for peace as the Government. We are not prepared to be outdone by the Government and if one initiative fails then another has to be started. (Labour cheers and Conservative interruptions)

The search for peace must never be torpedoed by us. I believe this House can play a considerable part in ensuring that that spirit should inform all our actions that are taken.

He asked the Prime Minister not merely to agree to report to the House but to report to the House the details that had been the case so far about the negotiations and the possible options. There was still much to be reported to the House on these questions.

The House should keep a persistent control over what the Government proposed and intended. The Prime Minister should accept the request here and now. (Labour cheers)

Mrs Thatcher: He says people are anxious. We share that anxiety in the search for a diplomatic settlement. It is, after all, more than 10 years since the Security Council resolution calling on the Argentine forces to withdraw. During that time, far from withdrawing, they have put reinforcements, equipment and men, on the islands. (Conservative cheers)

If we have not yet reached a settlement, the blame lies at the foot of the Argentine government. We naturally are ready and anxious at any time to continue these negotiations and stay

constant in touch with Mr Haig. I hope Mr Costa Mendez will reconsider his decision not to see Mr Haig and will see him shortly. If not, Mr Haig can communicate with the Argentine government through the UN.

On the UN, it is their Security Council resolution which we want implemented. But I think it is generally felt that the UN is not in a position to enforce its resolutions. I am just reporting what I believe to be the position in New York, at the UN.

Most people there reckon the best hope of a peaceful solution is through the negotiations with Mr Haig. We must continue those negotiations with all possible speed, of course we search for peace. We did not break the peace. (Conservative cheers) We must remember that while British people are under the occupation of the Argentine invader.

Mr Foot: We will do that, but we should have another debate this week. We are entitled to it, particularly in the light of the replies about what is to be done about getting negotiations going.

She only had one half sentence on that and that we are too busy to touch it. That is all she has to say about the actual way in which we are making some effort to get the negotiations going. I hope she will agree to the debate and give us a much more responsive reply on that aspect.

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Most people there reckon the best hope of a peaceful solution is through the negotiations with Mr Haig. We must continue those negotiations with all possible speed, of course we search for peace. We did not break the peace. (Conservative cheers) We must remember that while British people are under the occupation of the Argentine invader.

Mr Foot: We will do that, but we should have another debate this week. We are entitled to it, particularly in the light of the replies about what is to be done about getting negotiations going.

She only had one half sentence on that and that we are too busy to touch it. That is all she has to say about the actual way in which we are making some effort to get the negotiations going. I hope she will agree to the debate and give us a much more responsive reply on that aspect.

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persue that through the usual channels. I cannot give him details of negotiations while they continue but we do pursue them as vigorously as we possibly can. After all, we are asking for withdrawal of the Argentine troops in accordance with the Security Council resolution.

Sir Derek Walker-Smith (East Hertfordshire, C): Will she clarify the position on reference of the dispute to the International Court of Justice, a matter mentioned in *The Times* and other newspapers?

Subject to Argentina's prior withdrawal of troops in conformity with Resolution 502, it is the Government's policy to refer the dispute or suggest reference of it to the court in accordance with the UN Charter. It is, unhappily, there should be a drift to war without any attempt at arbitration, which is clearly envisaged in the Charter, and might it not condemn?

Mrs Thatcher: I believe we referred the matter of the Falklands to the International Court in 1955. But both parties have to agree to go to the court for it to be of any use. We took it to the court in 1955. It was not agreed to by the court with regard to the dependencies. So it is not for any lack of consent on our part that it has not gone to the court.

Mr David Owen (Plymouth, Devonport, SDP): We fully and unequivocally support the Government's policy to refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice. We congratulate the Services and Servicemen who took great risks.

With the next meeting of the OAS taking place in Washington today it is right to give Mr Haig a few more days, the time is opportune when the United States, if they are unable to make any movement, will have to make a decision to apply economic sanctions.

Can we have an assurance that before any major escalation of violence, the Prime Minister would be ready to refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice? We are unable to make any movement, will have to make a decision to apply economic sanctions.

Mrs Thatcher: Yes, time is short, but there is no lack of will on our part to negotiate. The trouble is to get the Argentine to withdraw and it may not be possible by negotiation. We will continue to try but they have had three weeks to comply and have shown no inclination to do so, and instead have been reinforcing their troops.

With regard to sanctions, the position has been given to the House and is known to the relatives as soon as possible. The Commander of the Argentine forces is already grateful for the quick medical treatment which he has received.

Mr Julian Amery (Brighton, Pavilion, C): We cannot keep the task force trading water indefinitely at the mercy of the Atlantic storms or the changing tide of political opinion. Having achieved the first success, we must as soon as possible proceed with the next stage as soon as possible.

Mrs Thatcher: Time is short and we are under a great deal of pressure, because of the distance from home and because the task force is now approaching these islands. We must take that into account and everything we can do to speed up these negotiations. I hope that message will reach the Argentine Government in her hands.

Mr Douglas Jay (Wandsworth, Battersea, North, Lab): There is a far better prospect of an acceptable negotiated settlement if we fully exercise our inalienable right to self-defence. Mrs Thatcher: Yes, I am grateful to Mr Jay. We shall have a greater chance of getting a peaceful settlement if we bring greater military pressure to bear on the Argentine Government.

Mr Robert Rhodes James (Cambridge, C): We have done almost everything to negotiate a peaceful settlement between 1979 and the present. It is not us but the Argentines who are in infringement, not only of the principle but of the letter of the UN Charter. It is an infringement of Resolution 502.

Mrs Thatcher: Yes, I confirm what he says. We are continuing in accordance with the UN Charter. We continue to seek a peaceful settlement. It is the people of this country who are important to continue to follow the policy of the stick and the carrot to show that we have no quarrel with the Argentine people but only with the actions of their Government.

Mrs Thatcher: I accept completely that negotiations are more likely to succeed if military pressure is kept up. We have to consider the military options and in considering them to look after our soldiers and marines who have to undertake them.

Mr Michael Greville (North-West Surrey, C): The Prime Minister's handling of this crisis has the support of the vast majority of the people of this country. It is important to continue to follow the policy of the stick and the carrot to show that we have no quarrel with the Argentine people but only with the actions of their Government.

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Carlisle: Support in US

Johnston: All-party talks

Mrs Thatcher: Commonwealth countries have been most helpful in condemning the unprovoked aggression by the Argentine. Many have stopped imports from the Argentine and New Zealand has sent a strong message of support to the United States Government.

Of those involved in the Caribbean, Guyana is on the Security Council and voted in favour of Resolution 502. There are also many other countries in that area and many people realize this aggression by the Argentine should not be allowed to succeed.

Mr Russell Johnson (Inverness, Lab): Sir, I have emphasized several times that the Falkland Islands are not a colony. They are a self-governing territory and the people realize this aggression by the Argentine should not be allowed to succeed.

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# Peer rebukes commentators

## HOUSE OF LORDS

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the Argentines had very few troops and no air cover, does not in itself make it much easier to recapture the Falkland Islands themselves, where they have air cover and approximately 7,000 troops. Forcible recapture of these islands should only be undertaken, if at all, in the last resort.

A blockade and economic sanctions would be the best way to reduce the garrison to ineffectiveness and bring the Argentine Government back to the negotiating table. Once negotiations have been resumed, we are in a stronger position than we were before we took the Falkland Islands back to the point of view.

The proposals made in the last House of Commons debate should be made public. Parliament should then say whether it is happy with rejection or whether it would like the Government to go a little further.

Lady Young: At this particular time there is no reason to suppose that further intervention on the part of the United Nations would be appropriate.

On further concessions to the Argentines, the Government's position is that we cannot negotiate under duress and as a result the Argentine troops must leave the Falkland Islands.

Lord Aylestone (SD): Is the time not now right for all-party talks to take place on the whole question of the current Falklands situation?

Lady Young: I take note of that. The Government is keeping Parliament informed of developments.

Lord Sainsbury (C): Repossession of South Georgia is the greatest of the greatest.

going to be subject to income tax. The Government was doing the worst type of cheating, it was hitting them, it was a single penny.

Mr Richard Needham (Chippenham, C): Asked for the reason behind the Government's attitude, if it was not given, however much Conservative MPs wanted to support the Government it was impossible to do so, because the Government's term was expiring and the Government was getting greater.

The Conservative Party had never before defended a position that those who could not care for themselves should suffer. It was high time that the Conservative Government, which had got itself into this mess took the opportunity offered today to put the matter right. The people had to be told the truth. The Conservative Government had to be told the truth. The Conservative Government had to be told the truth



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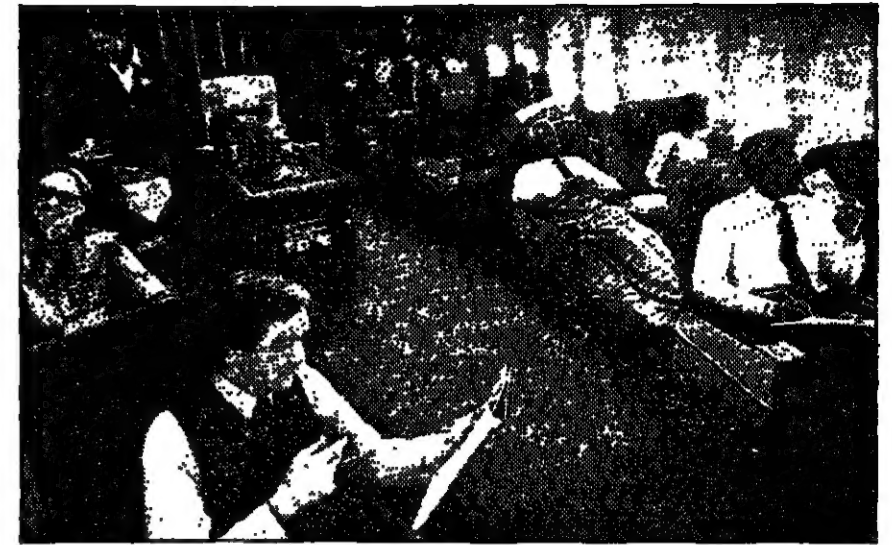
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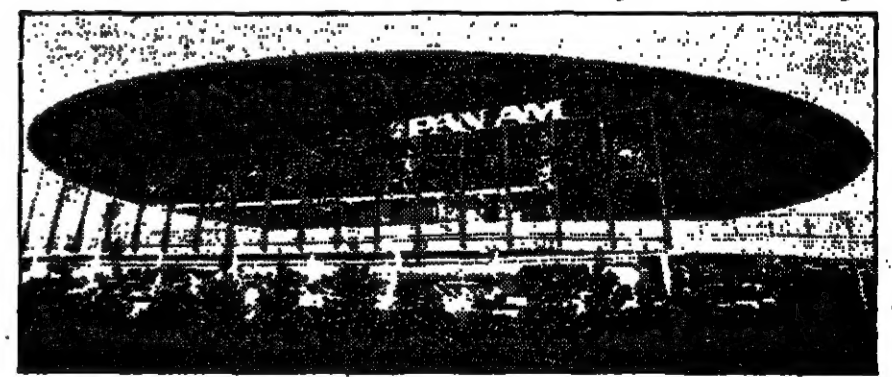
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# Pan Am. You Can't Beat the Experience.



Fashion: by Suzy Menkes



**Tail:** Black. Reddish yellow  
base. 40-60 cm long.  
**Crown:** Black. Golden smoky,  
black or blackish white.  
**Neck:** Black. Golden smoky. 7 South  
Molton Street, W1. 16c. Slogan  
"All Stars".  
**Wings:** All. Padded socks. £2.93 by  
David, 94 Man branches. Leather  
shoes. £11.95. 119 Oxford St., Memphis,  
St Louis. Molton Street, W1, and  
S. 100.

**Body:** All. Padded socks. £32, balloon  
£25. 125-140cm. 4-10, adorned  
around Norma Kamali's Kicks from  
Buckley. Lady ankle socks from  
D.J. McPherson. White character  
brooches £13.85. Anello & Davide,  
94 Channing Cross Road, WC2; 33  
Oxford Street, W1.

**Centre:** Big girl's navy and cream  
padding blouse with padded  
shoulders £54. Gold-plated short  
and long, small, medium, large, also  
beige. From by Liz Claiborne at  
Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1.  
Sunflower yellow grandad vest  
£18.95, ochre leather pumps  
£24.95. Berrie, 48 South Molton  
Street, W1, and branches. Opaque  
tights by Elbow

**Little girl's blue/cream jogging suit**  
£5.75, sizes 120-140cm. Mottoware  
branches. Blue/white running shoes  
£5.95, main Dotsy branches. Ankle  
socks £1.25. Salisbury.

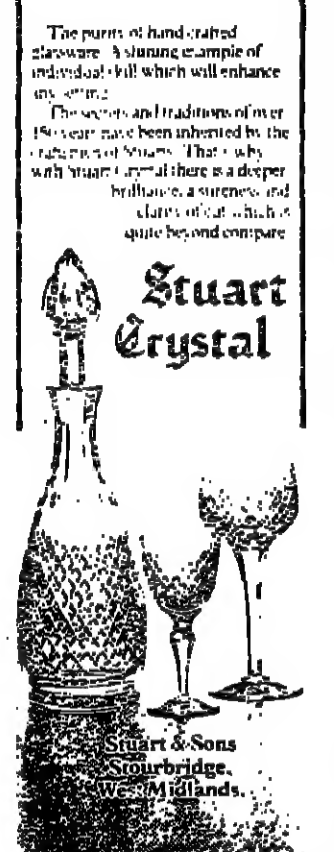
**Fair night: Big girl:** Cream sweat top  
£40 and slim skirt £55 by Calvin  
Klein, sizes 8-14, also in navy, linen  
plaid, shawl and belt all from Calvin  
Klein, 24 South Molton Street, W1.  
Gold glass earrings £3.95, Fenwick,  
New Bond Street, W1.

**Little girl's red and navy striped ra-ra**  
skirt £26, also red/yellow, navy/  
yellow, Norma Kamali's Kicks. B. J.  
Brown, South Molton Street, W1,  
and 6c Slogan Street, SW1. "All  
Stars" cheerleader T-shirt £1.85,  
sizes 120-140cm. Mottoware  
branches. White ballet tights £3.90,  
character shoes £13.55. Anello &  
Davide, 94 Channing Cross Road,  
WC2 and 33 Oxford Street, W1.

**Photographs by Francois Hayden.**

Hair by **TREVOR BOWDEN** at  
**COLOMBE**, Mitncomb Street, SW1.

## Reflections from a Craftsman



## Ra-ra for denim's displacement

Onward, or rather downward, goes the march of the sweats. Children's clothes in fleecy sweatshirt fabric is the latest line to be produced by Norma Kamali, the American designer who has single-handedly turned back the tide of jeans.

The latest version of the cheer leader's miniskirt that has been taken up by bigger girls as the skirt of the summer goes on sale next week at Browns, who suddenly find themselves in chic shops, engulfed by designer fashions. The same girls, who were quick to endorse the backside of denim have been even swifter to catch on to sweats.

For children, wash and wear clothes in stretchy fabrics that give to the body are already being seen for trackuits and casual tops. The flood of jeans and bomber jackets, T-shirts and cords

on the streets during the Easter holidays proves how casual wear has conquered the children's market. Seeing my own children back in flannel blazers and proper shoes after weeks of sweatshirts and sneakers has meant visual culture shock.

The advantage of sweats is that they bridge the gap between casual and formal, especially for little girls, who are more likely to be lured away from jeans by the r-a-r-a worn up by anything else on the market.

For grown-ups, sweats are now much more than sportswear. Cut and styled with designer skills, they are outfits to wear in the city or even in the evening as well as to the dance studios and gyms that seem to be the mushroom growth of the 1980s.

The attraction of sweat lies not in their unappealing nature, but in their comfort, practicality and price. New York is the spawning ground and spiritual home of sweat because most American women have definite ideas about clothes. They are not prepared to be dominated by difficult or awkward garments, and are too busy to attend to the maintenance of linens, silks and suedes, currently the favoured fashion fabrics.

Designer label sweats, although priced at a premium, are sold within the financial grasp of most women and fit in with a modern lifestyle. That is why you can be sure that where Kamali and Klein lead (hotly pursued by European designers), the fashion world will soon follow.

## Snippets

A wardrobe of stylish separates adapted to personal taste is every woman's dream. Dress-makers have some chance of turning that vision into reality with a new series which starts on BBC today.

Caroline Charles is the designer behind the "Weekend Wardrobe" which is built round an "ethnic" collarless jacket that teams with two different skirts — pleated or slim — straight trousers, blouse and camisole.

I was intrigued to see how easily one basic pattern can be adapted — to a short, grey flannel jacket, a furry-trimmed herringbone coat, to a man's paisley bathrobe or a glamorous evening jacket. Tip-toeing through the pin cushion of sewing problems is Ann Ladbury, who also presents the book (*Weekend Wardrobe*, £4.95 BBC Publications.)

One person who will not be wasting time on the clothes on screen will be Caroline Charles. She is in Dubai this week, showing her most glamorous gowns to a harem of royal ladies. She did not tell me if she is teaching the shaikhs to sew.

■ The rich and elaborate court textiles in the V & A's India exhibition are such a fashion inspiration (of which more another day) that I went on to Liberty to look at their fabrics, from India today.

The Spring flowers in Kashmir that inspired an entire culture of floral patterns find a faint echo in the crewel-embroidered Kashmir worn in Liberty's Indian market in their basement. Although mainly for furnishings, some of the patterns, like delphinium blue lilies, look more like Renaissance tapestries than Indian textiles and are currently being bought (at £15.50 a metre) for evening jackets or swash-buckling coats.

Dress fabrics include dupion (£10.75 a metre) in more than 50 jewel bright colours from deep rust, to brilliant turquoise to Ganges green. The cream raw silk (£8.50 a metre) is very much in tune with the linen looks of this summer. Madras checked silks (£9.75 a metre) especially in purples and mauves, are stunning.

Reels of decorative sari braid, bought from a stall in Delhi, would bring the colour of an Indian wedding to the hem of a plain cotton skirt or the neckline of a faded T-shirt.

■ Belly dancing is an aid to slimming, heightens sexual pleasure, lifts depression and helps with childbirth, according to a fresh-faced dance teacher, who proved the first theory by a personal demonstration last week.

Three sensuously wobbling ladies on the more familiar belly dancing tradition celebrated the publication of Tina Hobin's book, which shows you how to bring a touch of Eastern magic to the privacy of your own bedroom.

The Complete Veil Routine, the floor movements and a series of exercises show Ms. Hobin in action and black fishnet tights. Some of the steps look suspiciously like my own weekly dance class designed to flatten and stretch the bulging flesh. It all seems a long way from the symbolic and rhythmic rituals so gracefully described in the Song of Solomon ("Your belly is a heap of wheat encrusted with lilies...")

■ The literary figures, including the pin-thin novelist Beryl Bainbridge, gave an impromptu display which proved that belly dancing is not as easy as all that. Ah well... back to the cottage cheese. *Belly Dancing for Health and Relaxation* by Tina Hobin (Duckworth £2.50).



## Entertainments Guide

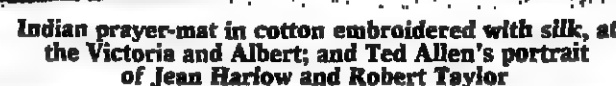
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## Galleries

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## Queen Elizabeth Hall

starting with a group of sonatas by Soler instead of the more frequently heard Scarlatti. With his very robust touch and bold colour contrasts, he certainly left us in no doubt that Soleto outlived his erstwhile teacher by a quarter of a century, if not by the two slower, more expressive sonatas, in F sharp minor and A minor, the intensity of Mr Orozco's cantabile, and his infusion of tubato, seemed even to pre-

Gedda played fair. He restricted himself to French and Italian settings, including Donizetti's "Crépuscule" and Wagner's early, quite uncharacteristic but stirring

Fair play, in this particular exercise, almost guarantees an insubstantial musical contest — perhaps Song-makers' Almanac will now compile one to prove me wrong — but in this programme there was at least a quantity of charm and entertainment.

Rossini's *Pêches de viollesse*, composed in retirement, are treasure-trove: Gedda chose "La lontananza," which is elegantly melodious, and "La chanson du bébé," which mingles nursery terms for basic functions with topical refer-

bizarre in musical atmosphere as well as textual diction, strengthened a first half hitherto uneventful, except in the singer's generally admirable enunciation, in Donizetti's "Ah, rammenta, o bella Irene" his lightly poised florid runs, and our relief at discovering that his voice is still in good shape.

The second half was more

interesting in its musical content, and ended strongly with Verdi's lusty, jovial "The Chimney-sweep" (*Lo spezzacamino*). Gedda's pianist, Jan Byron, added welcome zest to his earlier competent, servile restraint.

**William Mann**

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# Why Argentina's generals need the Falklands

A journalist on *La Prensa*, the leading Argentine newspaper, explains the junta's thinking

Buenos Aires. Scarcely a "secret" military operation, such as Argentina's invasion of the Falklands, have been so repeatedly predicted in the press. The Argentine government's intentions, and the reasons behind them, first appeared in my political column in the Buenos Aires newspaper *La Prensa* in January.

A few weeks later, when talks began in New York, the Argentine Foreign Minister, Mr. Costa Mendez, expressly said that if Britain refused to recognize Argentine sovereignty, Argentina would resort to "other methods". This clearly spelt out the possibility of military intervention.

General Galtieri and other members of the government also privately warned members of the US government, some of whom, we understand, were sensitive to Argentina's motivations.

As Mr. Galtieri admitted, the trouble was that nobody — not the Soviet Union, least of all the British Foreign Office — believed that Argentina would fulfil its stated intention.

This explains, in part, London's over-reaction to a military action planned — perhaps uniquely in history — in such a way as not to harm or damage the enemy's men and material in any way, as in fact happened, at a cost of several Argentine lives.

Whitehall claims that the recovery of the islands by Argentina is merely an expression of the military government's wish to consolidate its own position. True enough, the government has been affected by social unrest and a collapsing economy.

Perhaps certain sectors in government may have seen in this affair a way of staying in power, but the government also knew that the possibilities of total success, of obtaining something more than recognition of sovereignty, were not only dangerous, but in consequence the operation would do little towards their continued survival.

Nevertheless, if one wishes to explain their decision in terms of sheer egotism, perhaps one could say they tried to avoid something worse, like a war with Chile over the Southern territories, or a process of increasing tension with the Vatican, Chile and the United States over the Beagle Channel issue, to an unbearable degree. Because such a war or such tensions would — it is convenient to bear this in mind — not only endanger the generals' personal or sector interests, but also endanger Argentina's territorial integrity to a greater extent than the present conflict.

Because this is, in a nutshell, the basic objective behind the immediate recovery of the islands. This is also why the government decision is backed by people who, like myself, have been for years openly and firmly critical of the military government's performance, of lack of performance, particularly in respect of human rights.

If Argentina, the country which together with South Africa owns the largest south Atlantic coastline, cannot dispose right away of a strategic platform enabling it to participate — as it wishes, participate — to a certain extent in the region through which much of the West's industrial and power supplies have to go, or to put it another way, a presence in the Euro-American defence

mechanism against Soviet penetration — and just by the South Pole and Antarctica it would soon lose its southern territories.

For Argentina, this is important enough to justify its encounter with Britain. The alternative would be a much longer and much bloodier war with Chile, or with Chile plus Brazil. This could happen before very long and could conceivably mean the end of Argentina as an independent state, or at least its definitive international isolation and its exclusion from an area which is indispensable to the development of the human race in the next century.

If London doesn't see things that way, it will never be able to evaluate the real significance of its conflict with Argentina, nor how ready this country is to fight. Nor will it be able to evaluate the cost of beating Argentina, even if it can do it, which is not at all certain.

Naturally, none of these considerations about Argentina's needs would be valid without the backing of international law. However, the islands were part of the Spanish Empire, which Argentina inherited after the war of independence. So much so that in 1833, when Britain occupied the territory by force, there was a Buenos Aires-based administration operating there. From that moment, and more insistently after the beginning of this century, Argentina has been demanding from Britain the return of this part of its sovereignty.

The islands, only 400 miles from Argentina's coastline, are a geographical continuation of the Argentine mainland. This history and geography give Argentina a right that can be claimed by no other nation, either South American or European.

This is why in 1966 the United Nations ordered London and Buenos Aires to negotiate the "discolonisation" of the islands. Great Britain, which can only invoke the obsolete right of conquest, claims, however, that the alleged rights of the "Kelpers" or Islanders, are predominant. However, this is against the letter and spirit of United Nations resolution 2065, as Britain invokes not the "interests" of those settlers but their "wishes". But the resolution refers to "interests".

Has in fact not even Britain recognized that without the logistic and economic support of Argentina the "Kelpers" would not be able to support themselves?

The solution to all this is easy to find in the framework of Argentine sovereignty and the defence of the individual, cultural and economic rights of those 300 British families. There are 17,000 British nationals, plus about 100,000 of their descendants, living in Argentina. They are, in a sense, the people best fitted to bear witness that this country is far more than just a transitory military government.

Not should unfortunate historical circumstances hide the fact that this country is one of Latin America's most outstanding manifestations of the "best European traditions and culture, including the British way of life."

We appeal to the practical and realistic sense of law and international responsibility of the British people and their leaders, and their profound comprehension of world events, for them to halt a war which we consider to be not only absurd but also unfair.

**Jesus Iglesias Rouco**  
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# Hanging: the case for letting a jury decide

Next month MPs will have a free vote on whether to reintroduce capital punishment. Nicholas Fairbairn argues in favour of hanging as a general deterrent to crime

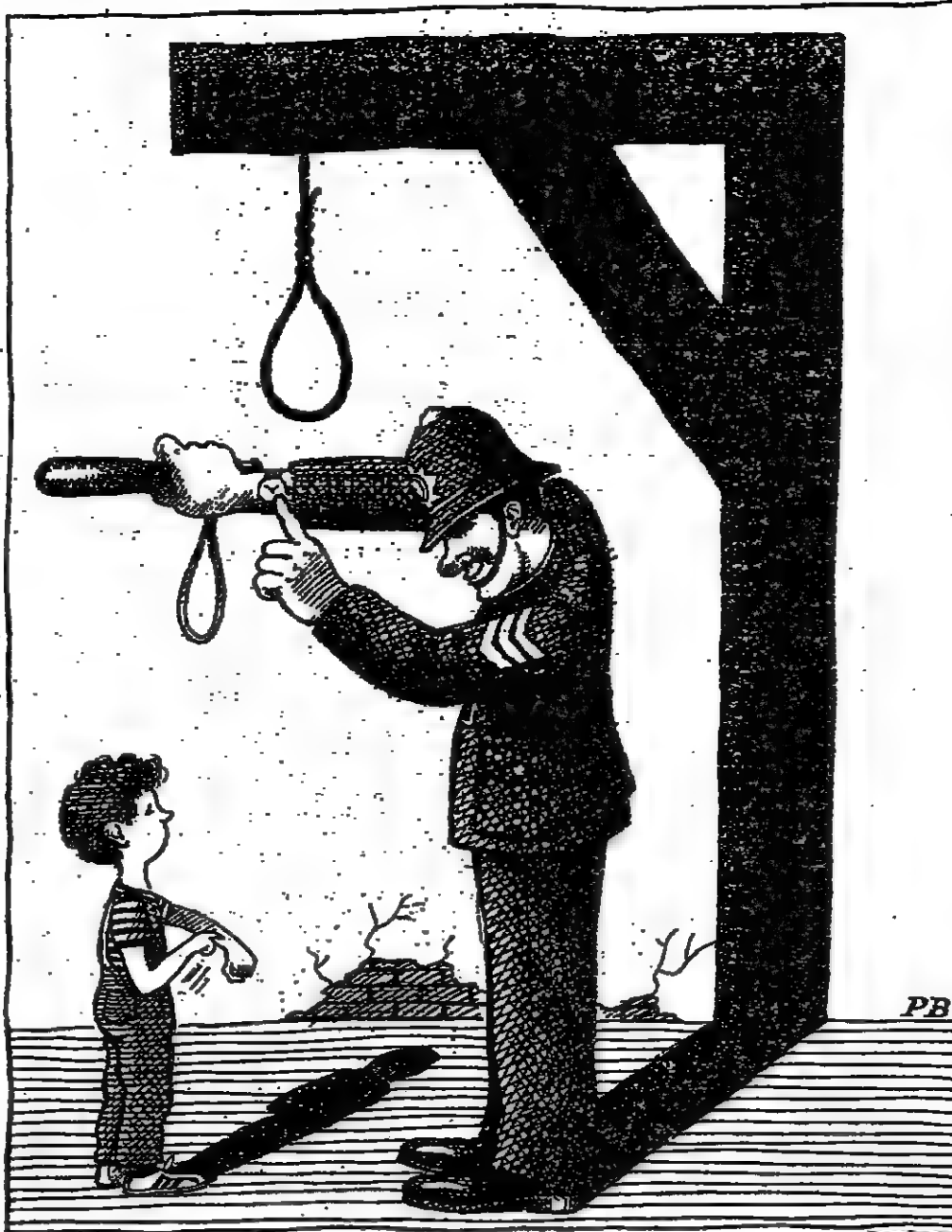
Capital punishment is once again a political issue. And the call is that there should be mandatory capital punishment for certain categories of murder; or, to put it another way, for certain categories of assault which happen to result in the death of a victim. It happens to be a prison officer or a policeman. If capital punishment is to be available, why should it only be available as a punishment for murder whether of all or any kind?

After all, if it is to be a deterrent which depends on the result of an assault rather than its intention or recklessness. It is worth therefore looking at the history of the supreme punishment in this country where there have of course always been two parallel systems of law, the law of Scotland and the law of England.

In both countries both before and for a century and a half after the union as one kingdom, a very large number of crimes attracted the possibility though not the inevitability of the death penalty. This was in great part because there was no police force, so punishment was the only deterrent. As the police force developed, the number of crimes for which the death penalty could be imposed and the number of occasions upon which it was imposed was reduced, until eventually the list dwindled to arson, in the Royal Dockyards, treason (for each of which it still applies) and murder.

Since the wooden ship was replaced by the metal ship and the succession to the throne ceased to be a matter of doubt or dispute, in the nineteenth century the only crime effectively left as punishable by death was murder. Quite wrongly but understandably it came to be assumed that this was the application of the *lex talionis*, the old Jewish law of an eye for an eye and a life for a life.

In fact the last three crimes for which the death penalty was retained were crimes against the State, although it was imposed only for crimes against the subjects of the State. Accord-



ingly, the death penalty eked out its last century not as a deterrent but as a retribution. Until its abolition it was imposed in practice for murder only — a crime which until the time of the abolition of the death penalty was almost always committed by non-criminals for a reason upon victims whom they knew. Murder was a crime of passion, envy, emotion, weakness or gain.

Until the abolition of the death penalty we hanged frustrated or impassioned lovers, would-be inheritors, unhappy spouses and almost any ordinary criminals. But the effect of the existence of the death penalty was huge on everybody except those few remorseful squints who were its victims. The conundrum of the death penalty was that it had little effect if

any in deterring those who actually committed murder, like Ruth Ellis, Doctor Ross, Beach or High, none of whom were ordinary criminals, but it had an immense effect on the ordinary criminal who did not commit murder and paused before committing assault.

When the death penalty existed, the law had awe. In the most junior court in the land the juvenile tiptoed in before the justice of the peace for, while he could not be hanged, for the petty offence which he was charged, he knew he was in the chamber of life and death. And criminals did not, except very occasionally, either take life or commit assaults which might result in death. The abolition of the death penalty removed that immense deterrent.

I started practice in 1957 in Scotland. There were then fewer indicted cases in all of the ten high courts in Scotland per year than there are now in one of them per month.

The geometric progression started with the abolition of the death penalty. Of course it was accelerated by the permissive society, of which Roy Jenkins was the proud progenitor, and by consequential guilt legislation and various flights from the security of discipline and the ethic of right and wrong.

Television and other matters have no doubt helped on the generation and incubation of current criminality. But that the death penalty acted as a general deterrent to the commission of crime I have no doubt; if it is to return, its justification is that it is

deterrent to criminals of all kinds in the commission of crimes of all kinds and not that it is retribution for taking the life of one category of citizen or another.

The strange fact of the death penalty is that it deters crimes in general rather than the crimes for which it was later mandated; so why should we not concentrate on that characteristic — in considering its reintroduction? For the fact is that murder, though appalling, is a crime, is not a threat to society. It is now usually the unintended result of random assault by criminals, whereas when the death penalty existed it was almost always the intended result of intended assault by non-criminals.

There can be no question but that the majority of people in this country want the death penalty in some form to be available. It is the people who demand the death penalty and it is the people who form our juries. In my opinion, the death penalty should be available for any crime or indictment in the High Court, and the Crown should be permitted to mark any indictable capital and leave it to the jury to bring a verdict of capital or non-capital rape, murder, attempted murder, armed robbery or burglary.

In the way I believe the death penalty would have the maximum deterrent effect with the minimum number of executions, if any. No criminal might be hanged but he would never know. I trust juries and I do not believe that they would ever bring in a verdict of a capital crime unless the evidence was irrefutable and the circumstances abominable.

Now it may be said that punishment is a matter for the court and not the jury. Yes, in theory, but practically most cases of the death penalty, which was manifestly not so, particularly after the Homicide Act. The juries could always avoid or impose the death penalty by bringing in a verdict of manslaughter or murder or accepting a defence of diminished responsibility or finding that the murder was or was not in pursuance of theft.

For those who say that the death penalty for anything less than murder would be wrong, let us look at the case of manslaughter. He unintentionally shot. Michael Greaves, when he turned suddenly in the car. For that, Hauray was hanged. But after Greaves's death he raped Valerie Storie at gunpoint and emptied his gun into her body in order to

eradicate her evidence, leaving her a living paraplegic.

He could not have been hanged for that, but I believe that the crime for which he did hang was infinitely less frightful than the crime for which he could have been hanged and I am certain that a jury would have taken the same view. Why should the bad shot live and the good shot hang? Why should a man who throws a hand grenade into a crowded public place if he merely created fifty blind quadriplegics while the man who throws a stone through a sitting room window dies if he causes a death? The criterion for which the death penalty should be available is not whether the victim lives or dies but whether the conduct was such as to demonstrate a disposition depraved enough to be regardless of the consequences to the victim, be it rape, mugging or assault of any kind the jury hold that to be so, and are so certain of the evidence that they are willing to recommend an irreversible penalty.

I have appeared for the defence in capital murder trials and in innumerable trials for non-capital murder and other indictable offences, both for the defence and latterly for the prosecution. In particular I appeared for Patrick Meekins, who was wrongly convicted of murder and pardoned after seven years imprisonment, and for John Preece who was wrongly convicted of murder and released after eight years imprisonment.

Under the old law both would have been wrongly hanged. Why then, of all people, can I propose or contemplate the return of the supreme penalty? The answer is simple. If the supreme penalty were available, and not mandatory, and available for any indictable crime of assault whether it ended in death or not, I am certain that the jury given those choices, would have found neither Meekins nor Preece guilty of a capital crime.

I am certain that only in cases where the evidence was overwhelming and irrefutable and the crime was frightful in concept and execution, would a jury bring in a verdict of capital crime.

But it would be a risk so unusual that serious crime would not be worth undertaking.

The author is Conservative MP for Kinross and West Perthshire and was Solicitor General for Scotland from 1979 to 1982.

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# More religious than we think

The average Englishman thinks he is more religious than the average Englishman. This conundrum throws a ray of light on the state of the nation's soul. The perception of reality and reality itself are two different things. The English are far more religious than they themselves realize.

Last autumn virtually identical polls were conducted in nine European countries, to discover what values and beliefs Europeans hold in common, and how they vary. Asked "How important is God in your life?" the British answered more positively than the French, the West Germans, the Dutch, and the Danes. Asked to endorse the First Commandment ("Thou shalt have no other Gods before me"), the British scored worse only than the Irish and the Italians. Six out of 10 of the sample from Great Britain said yes to the question: "Would you say you are a religious person?"

This surprising image of the British as a predominantly religious nation is in contrast to the nation's

received view of itself as secular. Indeed, the same poll showed this clearly. For 48 per cent of the British think of light on the state of the nation's soul. The perception of reality and reality itself are two different things. The English are far more religious than they themselves realize.

These results are particularly relevant to the Pope visit to Britain at the end of May, as another more recent poll demonstrates. For there is an almost perfect correlation between how religious a person is (or judges himself to be) and how keenly he awaits the Pope. The keenest of all are the regular church-goers, virtually irrespective of the denomination they subscribe to, but the same rule operates among non-church-goers.

There is a substantial proportion of the population which does not go often to church, but thinks of itself as religious. And if this interpretation of the statistics is right, it indicates that the Pope can reasonably expect a very large and receptive British audience

when he comes. But the British themselves have hardly yet begun to realize it.

The face-to-face encounter between this large religiously-minded non-church-going sector of the population and the world's leading exponent of what might be called Total Religion, the Pope himself, will be full of conundrums. The two sides of the encounter represent very different ways of being religious, and there can be no guarantee in advance that they will understand each other. The Gallup investigation into the fundamental values of European culture took statistical inquiry into areas it had not visited before, but left many questions unanswered. It seems to be the case, for example, that the six out of 10 of the population who say they are religious would want also to say that they are Christian.

Indeed, "religious" being a "boo" word and "Christian" still a "hurray" word, the total of self-described "Christians" may well be considerably higher. But does this laid-back style of faith include belief in such propo-

sitions as the Trinity, the divinity of Christ, or the Bible as the Word of God? Probably not "doctrine" and "dogma" are not English words of approval, and the tendency in the English mind is to leave itself undefined. "Theology" is also not a word of praise that springs naturally to English lips.

There is a fair quantity of ignorance and mistaken understanding of even the simple basics. There was a conference given by an Anglican woman priest from America some years ago, who asked this correspondent for a whispered explanation of the term "Holy Communion" which had come up in the Roman.

The largest gap between the Pope's understanding of religion and that generally held by the British, however, is about the importance of "the church" in religious life. The Roman position is straightforward, namely that Jesus Christ founded an institution which was to continue both his work and his presence on earth, and that institution, more or less,

is today the church the Pope heads.

The non-Roman Catholic British, "once a year" church-goers, who make up the largest identifiable religious group in the country, have no such vision of the church's origin and mission. The most likely reply, asked who founded the Church of England, would probably be "Henry VIII." And no phrase is more characteristic of British religion than the saying "You can worship God in your garden," meaning that churches and clergymen are all very well for weddings and funerals, but the man in the street does not have much time to spare for them.

A survey once asked the public to arrange various professions in order of esteem, and found "clergy" well below the list with "police" (journalists came bottom along with publicists). But another poll asked the public whether they would take a personal problem to a clergyman, for advice. Even among regular church-goers, the figure was minute.

This ambivalence towards

the clergy is paralleled by an equal ambivalence towards the church. It is a common grumble among churchmen that many of those who would like to see a change in the place of the church, would mount public protest when church buildings are selected for demolition.

But such a clamour is also a true expression of the "churchless Christianity" of the majority of the British people. The expression "churchless" stands almost for a separate denomination from the Church of England, so little has it to do with that church's daily life. It is not the anti-clericalism born of bitter ideological hostility that one finds on the Continent. But anti-clericalism in a way it still is, the anti-clericalism of refusing to take the church and its ministry very seriously. So will it take the Pope very seriously? It has never been confronted by Total Religion in this way before, and there is no precedent, whatever on which to base a judgment.

**Clifford Longley**  
Religious Affairs Correspondent

# Somewhere in Mayfair, a whiff of Soyer stew

Since we seem to be at war it is reassuring to know there are people around who can cope in emergencies. Yesterday formidably resourceful members of the Women's Royal Volunteer Service went through their paces for the benefit of the press.

In a mock-up of an improvised rest centre hastily set up in their Old Park Lane headquarters, almost a score of green-clad volunteers regaled visiting journalists with the tricks of their caring trade: paper clips, a box of Price's white wax candles; string; pencils; armbands and assorted notices.

Responding to the unexpected emergency of the water supply drying up, they produced lashings of sealing vegetable soup and mugs of sweet tea with a gas cylinder and a field boiler.

We were registered, shown where to obtain our emergency clothing and escorted on to a windswept balcony to inspect "the Soyer". This is a ruggedly sturdy stove with a smokestack chimney that can cook up to 160 stew-type meals in the middle of nowhere on a fuel of anything from broken chairs to cardboard boxes. Originally designed at the time of the Crimean war, it is still going strong.

"That," said the guide, pointing to an ash-faded figure under a grey blanket, "is our Mr Dobson." Dobson, one of the 9,000 male workers with the WRVS, had volunteered to play a

casualty for the Red Cross lady present. He remained resolutely inert for the duration of the visit. Given the relentless competence of his female company, PHS could sympathize.

# Rare visitors

Sizewell in Suffolk, home of a large nuclear power station, is full of twitchers, the local name for birdwatchers. The ornithologists have been turning up in large numbers to gaze at a local cow pasture, currently inhabited by an as yet unidentified small bird.

Derek Moore, Suffolk's official bird recorder, believes the bird could be either a pine bunting or a rock bunting. Both are extremely rare visitors to Britain. Sizewell had a more substantial attraction for twitchers only recently, when a white tailed eagle made the village its temporary home.

# Toilet roll call

Previews start tonight at the Half Moon Theatre for a comedy set in and around the lavatories of London. Written, obviously, to make people laugh like a drain, it has in fact succeeded in putting off an uncommonly large and distinguished number of men and women who were at one time keen to make a go of it, but eventually decided it would not be convenient.

Nigel Williams, who received the Most Promising Playwright Award for *Class Enemy*, wrote his toilet tissue of satire and farce, W.C.P.C., five years ago. In its original form it was have

# THE TIMES DIARY

American business executives are rushing to pick up tips from a Japanese writer who killed his first enemy at 13. 60 by the time he was 29, and never bathed for fear of being caught unawares.

Wall Street's word-of-mouth has made a best-seller of a book of survival strategy written in a cave 300 years ago by Miyamoto Musashi. A Book of Five Rings. It was translated by Victor Harris, a British Museum expert, and first published in English in 1974, primarily for martial arts

enthusiasts. It has become a cult in America with more than 100,000 hardback copies sold, since the word spread that this was the book Japanese businessmen use as their guide to business practice.

Time magazine says: "On Wall Street when Musashi talks people listen". Indeed with tactics typical of the newly fashionable ferozity, Overlook Press who published the Harris translation in America, are suing Bantam Books for \$1m for attempting to produce a rival version. Allison and Busby publish the first paperback edition here on Thursday. So watch out.

been put on at the Royal Court, then it was considered by the National Theatre, Michael White and H. M. Tennant. There were firm plans for the Nottingham Playhouse until the board got a look in, and the playwright decided he did not want a run as far away as Liverpool.

Williams says the directors who have been interested in the play read like a roll call of the British theatre, including Nicholas Wright, John Dexter and Ronald Eyre. "It was a big job getting the second act right," he admits. "Even quite a few theatre critics have had a hard time of it."

"The attraction of the play, Williams thinks, is 'that lavatories are hysterically funny, unless you are terribly, terribly grown up'."

# Book blockade

Jeffrey Archer, the former Conservative MP and best-selling author, and Deborah Owen, literary agent and wife of the former foreign secretary, Dr David Owen, have declared their own blockade of Argentina.

Deborah Owen was negotiating Spanish South American rights to Archer's new book *The Prodigal Daughter* when the Falklands crisis began. The prospective publishers were the large Argentine house, Emicé. "I immediately put the whole thing on hold and sought instruc-

tions from my author," she says. "Jeffrey was so firmly told me he did not want the negotiations to continue. The book is one that would have appealed strongly to Argentinians."

# Would-be MPs

William Rodgers treated some half-dozen pressmen to a tour of the SDP's Cowley Street headquarters yesterday, in the course of which he confided that one difficulty was that the party has more would-be candidates than it knows what to do with. As the party prepared to return to Parliament, with souvenir mugs, it emerged that one of them was not a journalist at all. He was a prospective candidate awaiting interview who had tagged along in the hope of finding where he should go.

# Lifelong winters

Women in Iceland have an average lifespan of 79.3 years, the longest in the world, according to researchers who have spent 17 years of their allotted time studying the life expectancy of elderly Norwegian women, almost as well, with an average of 79 years.

Scandinavia also leads in life expectancy for men. It may have something to do with the long winters. The leaders for men are Iceland, Sweden, Japan and Norway, where men live 6.5 years less than women.

The researchers found no proof that heredity determines how long one lives. "The aged among us," they are reported as

concluding, "are those who have shown moderation, are tranquil, and have an interest in people and the future."

# Looking back

The Lewis Carroll Society hopes to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the birth of Charles Lutwidge Dodgson by laying a memorial stone in Westminster Abbey later this year. The Dean and Chapter have agreed that the shy Victorian should be honoured and an appeal, supported by, among others, Sir John Betjeman and Ralph Steadman, has been launched to raise £3,000 to meet the costs.



After the works of Shakespeare, Alice in Wonderland and Alice Through the Looking Glass are the most translated works of fiction in the English language. There are versions in 60 different languages, including Esperanto, shorthand, aborigine and Japanese.

Lindsay Fulcher, the society's chairman, admitted that Lewis Carroll's past and word-plays translate is a mystery.

# Out of habitat

Sir Christopher Lever is a conservationist who specializes in the study of species translated to strange environments. He is beginning to think he could make a case study of himself, so conservationists are the misdirected invitations which bid him attend official functions where he would be out of place.

They are really intended for Sir Christopher Lever, managing director of Russell & Melville, who is this year's Lord Mayor of London. Lever says he is always keen to accept, but his wife makes him send the invitations back. Thus he is encouraged to press on with his books about mammals and birds which have settled down successfully in unfamiliar surroundings, without exposing himself to the rigours of a civic dignitary's social life.

I got one of the answers to my own quiz wrong yesterday. It was not sales of Scotch whisky that fell by a third last year, but production.

PHS



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## THE ISSUE IS THE LAW

The focus of the crisis is now sharpening. It is nearly four weeks since the Security Council demanded the immediate withdrawal of Argentine forces which had invaded the Falkland Islands. Far from complying with that resolution Argentina has been reinforcing its garrison, indicating not even an attitude of "benign neglect" to the United Nations, but one of open defiance. On the other side, the Task Force, in South Georgia, and in the maritime exclusion zone which it has created round the Falklands, has shown that where it has the capacity to effect an Argentine withdrawal or at least a limitation of its presence, it does so.

Mrs Thatcher was not in an expansive mood in the Commons yesterday about where we go from here. She was naturally reluctant to have the interstices of every negotiating position held up for the agonised inspection of honourable members. Britain's purpose is to seek Argentina's compliance with resolution 502, but that is not the only purpose. Under article 51 of the Charter the British Government has the right to defend its sovereignty and administration of the Islands; and it has a duty to do so on behalf of its citizens, as much as under the more general requirement to uphold international law.

However, though Mrs Thatcher was not that explicit, certain things become clearer. The first is that Argentina's defiance of the United Nations, and its behaviour in negotiation with Mr Haig, show that no negotiation with it can or should be contemplated without the continuous and cumulative backing of force of all kinds — economic and military. However, economic sanctions, welcome though they are, are slow moving. The military options must therefore be ever present and ever pressed. The task force is under the closest political control. It does not have a momentum of its own except in the sense that the oncoming winter in the southern Atlantic will inhibit the full exercise of its capabilities. So it is important,

as a background to a continuing search for a solution through negotiation, for the Task Force to show that it can put the Argentine presence on the Falklands in a double quarantine, both with regard to air and sea. Air supply must be prevented. There are a number of ways to achieve that, all of which would be consistent with the doctrine of minimum force so triumphantly demonstrated in the operation on South Georgia. Minimum force must be the governing operational doctrine, as it always has been. But the quarantine must be achieved.

The second aspect concerns Britain's negotiating position. We must remember that the root of this crisis springs from Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the Falklands. It is clear therefore that, in the Argentine mind, there will be no satisfactory solution to the crisis which does not recognise the validity of that claim — even though it has only now been established by force because Argentina decided it was not getting anywhere through the usual process of resolving jurisdictional questions under international law. The question is: Why was Argentina not getting anywhere in that process? Because Argentina refused on previous occasions to submit to the jurisdiction of the International Court at The Hague, where such matters are argued.

In 1955 Britain sought to take Argentina and Chile to the Court over infringement of its jurisdiction in the Falkland Dependencies. The attempt failed because Argentina and Chile declined to accept the jurisdiction of The Hague. Had there been any vestige of evidence that Argentina has accepted that jurisdiction in some other issue, there would now be sufficient grounds to cover a British application in this case. However even that procedure would not be entirely satisfactory. There have been five recent cases involving the non-appearance of a defendant government. It puts the Court in difficulties; its authority is diminished; and the quality of its proceedings is prejudiced by its seeming to take some account of the "noises off" from the recalcitrant party.

It therefore appears that Argentina is guilty of a double intransigence — both in flouting the law through aggression and in refusing to use agreed legal procedures for resolving just such an issue. It is attempting to exercise a veto over the means by which the issue of the sovereignty of the Falklands is settled. That would be intolerable in peaceful circumstances. It is doubly so when the veto is rudely asserted by armed aggression.

Whatever temporary arrangements can be made to secure the withdrawal of troops, the question of sovereignty should only be considered "negotiable" in the context of an agreed reference to the International Court at The Hague. To agree to anything less than that would be to reward an aggression. The consequences of such a reward in Latin America itself alone would be incalculable since many Latin American frontiers are of recent origin and have only been defined by force, without any more substantive authority. The frontier between Mexico and the United States, for instance, dates from 1848 when the United States took the Pacific South West by force from Mexico as it gained its independence. It has virtually lost control of that frontier now, under the pressure of mass illegal Mexican immigration, and the frontier is frequently the subject of Mexican irredentist claims.

It is inconceivable that the United States would entertain any Mexican claim on its Pacific South-West, though in fact such a claim has a much better basis than the Argentine claim on the Falklands. Yet that is the prospect which would be opened up by the sovereignty of the Falklands being decided, or fudged, in some smoke filled room at the State Department, as a result simply of the Argentine aggression. That is the principle which is still at stake; and it will not, it cannot, go away.

## PUTTING HEALTH SECOND

Ever since the local authority manual workers secured pay rises of 7.8 per cent in December, it has been clear that it would be a difficult negotiating round in the public sector. The tension now building up in the NHS follows directly from that. It is considered capitulation by the Labour majority on the local authority associations. Today Mr Norman Fowler is meeting representatives of NHS employees, Cohes is already mounting selective stoppages, and other unions are considering how to follow suit next month.

The unions are asking for 12 per cent, while the Government is allocating funds to the service on the assumption that pay for most of its workers will rise by no more than four per cent, with five per cent for the ambulance men and 6.8 per cent for the nurses. Even for the latter, the offer falls well short of inflation, which has been 12 per cent over the past year, though it has now dropped to ten per cent. The nurses, who saw part of last year's rise cancelled out by changes in their hours of work, can call upon much public sympathy in any dispute. In some areas, like geriatric and mental hospitals, there are some signs of difficulties in recruitment. But wages account for 70 per cent of all NHS costs. The control of public spending is so central to the Government's strategy that it cannot make more than minor concessions on the claim, presented for the first time

on a concerted basis by the major health service unions, without jeopardising all that it seeks to achieve.

Last month's attempt to detach the nurses from the common front by raising their offer seems not to have been fully successful. The Royal College of Nursing never goes on strike, as a matter of policy. Many other individual nurses feel too much sense of responsibility to patients in their charge to threaten their welfare. But some other workers in the service, working less closely in contact with patients, have shown in recent years that they feel very little inhibited by this factor. In 1979, the worst year for industrial conflict in the history of the NHS, almost half its employees were involved in stoppages, more than half a million working days were lost, and patients suffered much avoidable distress. Partly as a result of the political conflicts over pay beds earlier in the 1970s, and partly as a result of wider changes in public attitudes, the instinct to regard the patient's interests as paramount has been weakened. It is possible to overstate the change. In most recent years, the number of days lost per 1,000 employees in the NHS has usually been less than a tenth of the corresponding figure for Britain as a whole. But in the sixties it was often a hundredth or less. For the time being, the action taken in support of this

year's pay claim has been restricted — two-hour stoppages, bans on non-emergency admissions, bans on private patients, and so on (the last, of course, helping to steer funds from the NHS to the private hospitals). A policy of all-out industrial action would alienate public sympathy very quickly. But even limited action designed to disturb the smooth running of the health service is all too likely to do harm to patients. It is seldom possible to point to individual instances, because the course of an illness is never fully predictable, but in practice it is so. Apart from the bewilderment and fear that almost inevitably result, full investigation and treatment of patients who are more seriously ill than they seem will be delayed. The distinction between emergency and non-emergency admissions is only a preliminary and approximate one. Waiting lists will grow, and the backlog may still be being worked off many months after the dispute has been settled (after the 1979 outbreak, national waiting lists grew 70,000 longer, and did not come down to their earlier levels for more than a year). The NHS will be given another shove towards the status of a second-class service by the very people who most vocally object to that possibility. It is simply not possible to mount a strong campaign of industrial action in the NHS without doing lasting damage both to its ideals and its customers.

## Plant research

From Mr H. P. Boddington  
Sir, My council, which represents some 1,400 local authority professional officers in the horticultural, amenity and leisure services, has recently become concerned at plans being considered by the Agricultural Research Council to discontinue research work on improvement of hardy ornamental plants by clonal selection, etc., at the Long Ashton Research Station.

The research council has indicated a need to release commitment of some 4 per cent annually, £3m in its present budget, and, in a discussion document recently circulated, suggests that the majority of this will come from reducing work at the Animal Breeding Research Organisation, Edinburgh, by nearly half and Long Ashton, Bristol, by one third. Local authorities, as successors to many of the country's finest landed estates and guardians of much of the country's townscape,

are as a group the largest purchasers of trees and shrubs and for a long time they have been concerned at clonal variation in plant material, setting up with the Horticultural Trades Association a joint plant liaison group.

Whilst suggestions are now being made that the work at Long Ashton will be transferred to East Malling Research Station, Kent, it is my council's opinion that this is not the best interests of the future programme, since, amongst other things, it is being suggested that this work will have to be contained within financial cuts already planned for East Malling. A final decision was to have been taken in February but, after being taken in support for a widepread programme of this work, this was postponed until April 20, 1982, to allow a consultative document to be circulated. It is regretted that the Agricultural Research Council has not

seen fit to change its decision, despite the representations made to it and the firm belief of my Council that there is nothing in the consultative document to merit the decision.

Yours faithfully,  
H. P. BODDINGTON, President, Institute of Park and Recreation Administration, Morden Park House, London Road, Morden, Surrey, April 21.

## Chronic disorders

From Miss Charlotte Hofton  
Sir, Has Mr Seigal (April 21) ever tried to unwrap a piece of sticking plaster with the fingers that have just been lacerated while endeavouring to open a tin of sardines?  
Yours faithfully,  
CHARLOTTE HOFTON, 107 Albert Palace Mansions, Lurline Gardens, W11, April 21.

## Question of women in the ministry

From the Warden of Latimer House  
Sir, Your provocative third leader on "Women in the Church" (April 22) cannot pass without comment.

It is indeed true that "the ordination of women is right in principle and is bound to come", then your logic might be impeccable. It is, of course, the conventional wisdom of contemporary humanism that the ordination of women is right in principle. However, the Christian position is that God created men and women as complementary but different. Inasmuch as they are equal, but inasmuch as they are different, they should not try to fulfil all the same roles.

Women themselves are now, in many parts of the world, rebelling against the conventional wisdom on the subject and insisting that they be allowed to be women and not fake men. There is reason to think that this movement will become more and more widespread, since it is founded in the realities of human nature as well as in those of divine revelation.

The relations between Anglican churches which ordain women priests and those which do not are bound to cause certain tensions, but the bishops of the Anglican churches agreed at the 1978 Lambeth Conference to respect each others' discipline in this matter, and it is this sensible agreement which the Canadian bishop is now complaining about. Nevertheless, the agreement will have to continue for, along with the three Anglican churches that now have women priests, at least 11 have decided (at any rate for the present) not to.

If any of these 11 were to change their canons so as to allow women priests from abroad to minister in their midst they would be unable to resist pressure to start ordaining women priests for themselves. It is for this reason that the first in the process must be firmly resisted.

Yours faithfully,  
R. T. BECKWITH, Warden, Latimer House, 131 Banbury Road, Oxford, April 22.

## Aid for the childless

From Mr Peter Houghton and Dr Jeremy Ward

Sir, On behalf of the National Association for the Childless we welcome your sensible and timely leader (April 19) on the issues surrounding man's control of his own reproductive processes: AID and extracorporeal fertilisation techniques. As representatives of an association of sub-fertile people we have already written to the Secretary of State suggesting that a royal commission should be set up to examine this whole area. We feel that it is essential, not only for a society as a whole, but also for the childless, that the debate on these issues should be as public as possible.

What must be avoided is a situation in which sub-fertile couples who might benefit by the advances of science are prevented from doing so by an arbitrary ban on the whole area of medical treatment because of fears about the possible consequences of a possible use of a technique in those areas. Members of our association are not against controls over the matter of AID; they would positively welcome certain kinds of controls. What they are afraid of is that such controls will be exercised without due consideration for what they see as their real biological urge to have children.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER HOUGHTON, Founder, JEREMY WARD, National Organisation, Birmingham Settlement, 318 Summer Lane, Birmingham, April 20.

## Surgeon's hungry allies

From Professor B. W. Payton

Sir, Although I can appreciate how other events have displaced news on the current uses of leeches in medicine from the front page (March 17), in times such as the present, when the mother country would seem to need all the support it can get, I need all the support I can get. I was surprised to see in the West Coast press an AAP report which suggests "The British leech is nowhere in the running — or in the sucking — in modern medical applications." As a recently hatched Canadian I would like to reassure my previously fellow countrymen that the situation is not as bad as reported.

The present situation in Britain is that *Hirudo medicinalis* is extremely uncommon, but I can assure you that it still exists. Last year Dr Roy Sawyer, of Penclawd, Glamorgan, a world expert on the biology of leeches, informed me that, much to his delight, he had been bitten by one (in the Principality) and showed me a photograph of the bite mark to prove it. He also reported that he knows of a pond in the Home Counties where this species may still be found, but, fearing no doubt for their safety, he declined to be more specific as to their location.

Yours faithfully,  
B. W. PAYTON, Medical Audio-Visual Services, Faculty of Medicine, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St John's, Newfoundland, Canada, April 17.

## Judgment needed on Falklands issue

From Lord Mishcon

Sir, Many will have read with considerable interest, as I did, Sir Derek Walker-Smith's letter (April 24) on the Falkland Islands issue being a case for the International Court at The Hague.

Now that our forces have actually engaged the Argentines and their Foreign Minister has said that "negotiations" are at least temporarily in abeyance, one would have thought that it becomes even more necessary for a clear unequivocal statement to be made by HM Government that subject to prior withdrawal of the Argentine troops in compliance with UN Resolution 502 we are prepared for our part to have the issue of the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands submitted to the International Court for adjudication.

I ventured to put the suggestion in precisely that form to the Minister of State, Lord Belstead, in the Lords on April 19 (Hansard, column 399) after he had surprised many of us by saying that our Government had never previously put this suggestion to the Argentine Government, and the minister replied: "I certainly take on board what the noble Lord has said but... the first priority for HM Government is the implementation of Security Council Resolution 502". It is not readiness to submit the dispute to the arbitration of The Hague compliance with that resolution, and have we not everything to gain with the confidence we have in our case and nothing to lose by making that public pronouncement now?

Many had thought, both in Parliament and outside (and were encouraged in the belief by an

earlier statement in the Lords by Lord Carrington when he was still Foreign Secretary) that the reason we had not put forward this proposal was that it had previously been made by our Government to the Argentine Government, who would have none of it.

Your own editorial made that assumption (April 2) as did Mr James Fawcett (until recently President of the European Commission of Human Rights and a former Professor of International Law) in his article in the special April issue of Chatham House on "The Falkland Islands dispute". The facts apparently are that in 1947 and subsequently the British Government offered to submit disputes with Argentina and Chile to the International Court on the *Dependencies* but never on the Falkland Islands themselves.

I have put down a question for written answer (April 22) asking for a statement from the Government to clarify the position in view of the conflicting statements that have been made to the public, but should we not forthwith put Argentina to the test of their good faith and their confidence in their claim to sovereignty in the sight of the international community by declaring our preparedness to submit to The Hague's jurisdiction the first withdrawal of the forces from the Falkland Islands, and cannot this be done without prejudice to the Haig negotiations and possible United Nations intervention?

Yours faithfully,  
VICTOR MISHCON, House of Lords, April 25.

## Christians and war

From the Right Rev J. P. Burrough

Sir, In his letter to *The Times* on April 21, the Reverend Gordon Wilson expressed a clear and simple truth about us bishops. As a member of the Lambeth conferences of 1968 and 1978, I fully accept his criticism of any of us who do not stand by our declaration there made that war as a method of settling international disputes is incompatible with the teaching and example of our Lord, Jesus Christ.

The world's bloodstained acts of violence these past few decades have certainly not commanded war as a means of gain to anyone. All have been losers. I worked in Korea for most of its devastation and that country is still divided and still has only a truce and not a peace. My diocese in the then Rhodesia underwent seven years of warfare which was horrible, beyond belief, and no plea of political necessity on one side nor a mythical "liberation" on the other can atone for the suffering caused, nor absolve those who tried to make it morally acceptable. Lambeth was right, and we bishops should repeat its declaration.

Yours faithfully,  
PAUL BURROUGH, The Rectory, 5 Nook Lane, Epsom, Surrey, April 22.

From Mr S. E. MacKenzie  
Sir, "But this know ye, that if the Goodman of the house knew at what hour the thief would come, he would certainly watch and would not suffer his house to be broken open." (From Matthew's Gospel, chapter 24, Douay version). Wherefore the reply to the Chairman of the Anglican Pacifist Fellowship (April 21) must be, with respect, that Christians are not necessarily pacifists. On the contrary, the office of supreme pastor instituted by Christ at John 21:15 ff to have been perpetuated in the office of Pope mark well Pope John Paul's two recent reaffirmations of, among other things, the right of legitimate defence.

I refer, first, to the new encyclical of September last, on Human Work, wherein this right is maintained — indeed is seen as "supported... by the permanent threat of a nuclear war and the prospect of the terrible self-destruction that emerges from it" (2); because "Respect for this broad range of human rights

## Freedom to roam

From Mr Cyril Birks

Sir, Richard North's article, "The long march of the footpath revolutionaries" (April 21), fails to record, inadvertently I suspect, that there was one particular MP who fought hard in the late twenties and early thirties to secure the successful passage of the "Access to Mountains" Bill, but alas in vain. He was P. M. Oliver who, if I remember, was the Liberal MP for Blackley, Manchester.

For successive years he addressed a mass rally of ramblers in the natural arena of Winnats Pass in the heart of Derbyshire in support of the Bill.

At that time, as a member of the forerunner of the present Ramblers' Association, I and other fellow ramblers, who had an intimate knowledge of the Derbyshire hills and dales, organized parties of young men and women, all unemployed and from the poverty-stricken areas of Oldham, Rochdale, Middleton, Dukinfield and other hard-hit industrial sectors within the Manchester region, and led them along the bridle paths, introducing them to country folklore (e.g. the farmers' and at the same time giving these youngsters the opportunity of escaping once a week from their drab surroundings.

Money for the train journey to Chinley and other starting points

## Kabul detention of British scholar

From the President of the British Academy

Sir, On March 28, as reported in your columns (April 8), Mr Ralph Pinder-Wilson, the Director of the British Institute for Afghan Studies in Kabul, was detained by the security authorities in Afghanistan. No formal charges have been brought; there has been no clear indication of the grounds on which he is being held and, in spite of repeated requests, full consular access has not been granted.

The British Institute, which is governed by the Society for Afghan Studies, is one of nine overseas research institutes sponsored by the British Academy. Between 1974 and 1979 it undertook regular archaeological excavations at Kandahar under agreement with the Afghan Government. During the past two years its main aim has been to make arrangements to safeguard the study of the Kandahar excavated finds.

Mr Pinder-Wilson has arranged for the material to be transported to the Ministry of Information and Culture arrangements for entry visas so that British scholars working on the publication could complete the study of the extensive pottery finds now in Kabul. He was on his way to an appointment at the ministry when he was detained.

It is a matter of great concern that, despite repeated requests by the British Consul in Kabul and the strenuous efforts of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Mr Pinder-Wilson has not been released. He is a man approaching retirement and his health gives some cause for worry. There is great confidence in his personal integrity and in the way in which he has conducted the normal business of an archaeological mission overseas.

The British Academy is seeking to enlist the support and good offices of the international scholarly community, particularly in France, India, Italy, Japan and the Soviet Union (all countries with important archaeological missions to Afghanistan) to help secure Mr Pinder-Wilson's release.

Yours faithfully,  
OWEN CHADWICK, The British Academy, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W1, April 23.

## Justice Bill

From Dr J. Leahy Taylor

Sir, Mr Morris (April 15) has mentioned but one matter which the Administration of Justice Bill failed to deal with.

A further matter is the third recommendation of the Pearson report, which said that it should be provided that private medical expenses should be recoverable in damages if and only if it was reasonable on medical grounds that the plaintiff should incur them.

This simple measure, which would require repeal of section 2 (4) of the Law Reform (Personal Injuries) Act 1948, and section 3 (4) of the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (Northern Ireland) 1948, would prevent the injustice of a plaintiff claiming future medical expenses on a private basis, and then seeking reimbursement through the National Health Service.

Yours faithfully,  
J. LEAHY TAYLOR, Secretary, The Medical Protection Society Limited, 50 Hallam Street, W1, April 15.

## Capital punishment

From the Reverend M. W. Thomas

Sir, Surely the BBC series, *Rough Justice*, and your articles on Paul Cleland (April 21, 22) finally lay to rest any argument there may be in favour of the return of capital punishment.

The thought that someone may spend years in prison unjustly is horrific enough, but at least there remains the possibility of setting him free if the original sentence is reversed.

Yours faithfully,  
MARK THOMAS, 51 Chyngham Gardens, Seaford, East Sussex, April 22.

## Flights of inspiration

From Mr Michael Sanderson

Sir, Does splendid news of Mr Vladimir Horowitz's first concert in Europe for three decades, having "overcome his legendary dislike of extended travel only because he was intrigued by Concorde" (report, April 16) mean that the aircraft will no longer be thought of as a monstrously expensive white elephant but as an arts subsidy?

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL SANDERSON, Westworth College, University of York, Heslington, Yorkshire.

## Wrong priorities

From Mr J. A. Dowling Green

Sir, Miles Kingston has his priorities wrong (April 20). Morris dancers are Morris dancers. It is when they are off duty from dancing that they take up such interests as stockbroking, teaching, driving Underground trains, or labouring. Not I assure you, the other way around.

Yours faithfully,  
J. A. DOWLING GREEN, 115 Lansdowne Road, Tottenham, N17.



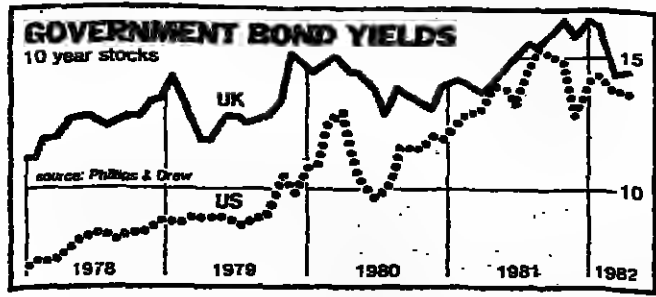




INSON  
reen and stage

## BUSINESS NEWS

### US widens the gap



The gap between yields offered on 10 year government bonds in the United Kingdom and the United States has widened, particularly since the market has been under the Falklands crisis shadow. In spite of the slightly lower nominal returns offered by United States bonds, the prospective real rate of return continues to look relatively attractive. Inflation figures last Friday suggested that United States inflation is slowing much more quickly than Britain's. Some analysts expect a United States inflation rate of 3 per cent by December.

### ACC agreement

The Independent Broadcasting Authority and Associated Communications Corporation will sign an agreement over ACC's stake in Central Independent Television later this week. The 51 per cent of the Central Independent voting shares will be placed in trust, but ACC will retain the right to 51 per cent of the group's profits with the proviso that the IBA can demand the stake be sold or substantially reduced if it ever sees fit. It will mean the IBA will then consent to the transfer of ACC's voting shares to TVW Enterprises, headed by Australian financier Mr Robert Holmes a Court.

### EEC plans sugar fight

The European Community is planning a "divide and conquer" strategy against 10 sugar nations jointly fighting the community's sugar subsidy programme. Analysts say that if the community is successful it can counter the complaint in 10 separate cases and claim each country is not hurt significantly. The exporters include Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba and India.

### Dawn raid on Jarvis

A dawn raid on building contractor J Jarvis & Sons pushed the share price up 41p to 344p but broker Shephards and Associates managed to pick up only around 5,000 shares — 0.5 per cent of the equity — before the price went above the 350p per share being offered by their unnamed client. Mr Robert Denney, Jarvis chairman, said he believed he knew the buyer's identity but did not expect a bid approach. The largest shareholders in Jarvis are Mr Douglas Jarvis, the former chairman who holds 12 per cent.

### Profits aside...

House of Fraser, which is expected to announce its third consecutive full-year profits fall tomorrow, is spending £30,000 in sponsorship at the Edinburgh Festival.

### BP plant ready

BP Chemicals' £50m ethanol plant at Grangemouth in Scotland has been completed on time, and is expected to come on stream this summer — in spite of persistent speculation that extensive losses in plastics and petrochemicals will force job cuts before the end of the year at the Grangemouth site.

## MARKET SUMMARY

### Equities remain firm

#### LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 568.0 up 0.9  
FT 100 67.58 down 0.02  
FT All Share 326.71 down 0.01  
Bergsma 16.121

The start of the fourth week of the Falklands crisis proved again the underlying firmness of the equity market, where early market downturns were shrugged off and the FT index ended the day up 0.9 at 568.0.

GKN gave the best performance among leaders, with a 5p jump to 166p in response to a bullish circular from Rowe & Pitman. This forecast profits of £7.3m pre-tax this year, the top end of the range of market estimates.

Blue Circle at 480p, down 4p, and T & Lyle down 4p at 198p eased ahead of figures, but ICI was firm at 316p in front of first quarter results. Bowater eased 2p to 228p with further stock coming on offer.

Gills rallied on the strength of sterling against the dollar having early market downturns with long denials generally unchanged and shorts shedding up to 2%.

Comment on the prospect of further rights issues in the sector led leading properties where Land Securities shed 10p to 275p, MEPC shed 6p to 195p and Great Portland eased 10p to 164p.

Demand for oils continued, although it petered out later in the day, with Ultramar up 13p at 443p and Laseco rising 10p to 359p.

#### COMMODITIES

Metals responded unevenly to political tension. Cash standard copper lost £3 to £865 a tonne while three months was about £2.50 lower at £894. Tin also fell, although the movement was confused by a temporary disruption of communications between London and Penang which allowed the Straits price to breach its intervention floor. Tin for immediate delivery was £7,090 a tonne, down £35, and three months metal lost £40 to £7,312. But by contrast lead, zinc and cash aluminium all rose.

Cocoa was the most active of the softs. Suggestions that the International Cocoa Organization buffer stock manager will be allowed to buy another 35,000 tonnes of materials and some reaction to signs of overselling on the charts caused April cocoa to leap by £40 to £940 a tonne and the May contract to gain £52 to close at £978.

#### TODAY

Interim: Border and Southern Stockholders Trust, Greenoat Properties.  
Final: Astbury and Madeley, English National Investments, Farnell Electronics, John Laing, Ake View Investments, London United Investments, Marlborough Properties, Newarthill, North British Holdings, Parambo, Safeguard Industries, Silentnight Holdings, John C. Small and Investments, Tarmac, Toys and Company, Tozer Kemsley and Milbourn, Turfitt Wadkin.  
Economic Statistics: Unemployment (provisional); unfilled vacancies (April provisional);

#### OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 7,404.21 up 33.53

Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,279.27 up 43.43

#### CURRENCIES

£: The pound slipped to \$1.75 in the Far East overnight and lost heavily against Continentals before regaining ground in Europe. The dollar was weaker after the latest money supply fall and lower short term interest rates.

#### LONDON CLOSE

STERLING \$1.7760 up to 60pts  
Index 89.5 down 0.3  
DM 4.2050  
Fr.F 10.97  
Yen 222.50

DOLLAR Index 114.2 down 0.7  
DM 2.3740 down 120pts

GOLD \$355.25 up \$2.75

#### MONEY MARKETS

Rates opened slightly firmer but markets relaxed a little as sterling picked up. The Bank bought £471m of bills after a forecast of a £450m shortage.

Domestic Rates: Base rates 13  
3-month interbank 14-13 1/2

Euro-Currency Rates: 3-month dollar 14 1/4-14 1/2  
3-month DM 9-8 1/2  
3-month FRF 22-21 1/2

## Esso triggers new rise in petrol prices

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

Esso last night started a new round of petrol price increases that are intended to put between 3.5p and 7p a gallon on four star petrol in urban areas. Shell, BP and Texaco are expected to follow suit.

Higher Esso prices became effective from midnight. The company said that it was aiming to eliminate all subsidies to its dealers, including the "temporary allowance" it introduced last November. The new pump price will be about 165p a gallon, which compares with the present average of 162p a gallon in urban areas, and 167/168p in the country.

Esso pointed to the hardening of oil prices in the last few weeks. On the "spot" market, where individual cargoes of crude oil and products are traded, North Sea oil has risen from a low of \$29 a barrel a month ago to \$35 a barrel. Cargoes of petrol have risen from \$290 a tonne to around \$330 a tonne since the end of March.

Prices have been pushed up by a growing though still tentative feeling among oil traders and companies that the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries may yet succeed in resisting price reductions, despite the present glut. The Falklands crisis has also helped to keep the price of oil high.

The firming of North Sea prices has been one factor in preventing another outbreak of price war like the one last year. Companies do not rule it out, however — and say they have no idea what will happen to petrol prices over the year.

## US resumes purchases of oil from Iran

From Nicholas Hirst, New York, April 26

The United States has resumed buying oil from Iran, a move to be seen as that could mark the advent of better relations between the two countries.

Officials said the Defence Department had bought 1.8 million barrels for \$53.1m (£30m) from Gatoli International, a Geneva-based organization, to add to the strategic petroleum reserve. The contract specified that the light crude would come from Iran.

This is the first time Iranian oil has been imported into the United States since the hostages crisis began on November 4, 1979. President Carter banned Iranian oil imports eight days later. That ban was lifted by President Reagan on January 19.

Two American traders began negotiating for Iranian crude because of last week's hopes of getting similarly favourable terms.

The purchase by the Defence Department may spur the United States oil companies to negotiate their own contracts. Iran is desperate to sell its oil to finance its war effort with Iraq and despite the present glut on world markets, the price on the defence contract of \$29.51 a barrel is attractive. It undercuts the benchmark price of \$34 a barrel agreed by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries last month and serves to further undermine Opec's attempts to prevent an erosion of value and prices.

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## Talbot may salvage £150m deal with Iran

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

Talbot UK's £150m a year export business with Iran could be saved by a complicated barter deal involving a British merchant bank, a commodity house and a Dutch-registered shipping company.

An oil-for-car-parts agreement has already been initiated by the Iranian Government, Iran National (the car assembler) and a team of Talbot executives which has been in Tehran for some weeks.

The delay in announcing progress has been caused by the detailed and delicate negotiations necessary to satisfy all the parties.

However, motor industry sources suggest that a formal announcement will be made in Tehran and Coventry within a week to 10 days. The Iranians have apparently agreed to sell oil through a commodity house to a European-based oil company with the British merchant bank financing the deal and taking responsibility for the payment.

Last night Talbot refused to confirm or deny details of the package. A spokesman said: "We are guardedly optimistic. Talks are still continuing in Tehran in an atmosphere of cooperation and we would not want to prejudge them in any way. We can confirm, however, that we have already received some letters of credit for outstanding debts."

The failure of Iran National to meet substantial debts for Talbot delivered last September. As a result, 1,700 of the 2,500 employees at the company's Stoke engine and transmission plant near Coventry have been in a redundancy week for more than five months.

This has aroused union fears that it could close altogether. Last night local union officials welcomed the progress in the Tehran negotiations, but they are still advising their members to "wait events before jumping for joy".

With its home-grown component industry in chaos because of the war with Iraq and with no supplies of engines or gearboxes from Talbot, Iranian car production has collapsed.

Mr Hirst by export restrictions and slow domestic demand, Japan's production of passenger cars, lorries and buses fell by 0.5 per cent in the financial year to March, compared to about 11.1m vehicles.

The new proposals were worked out here today by finance ministers during a long round of discussions on export credits, which is held in very restricted session. This was because there were some profound disagreements about whether the Community should agree to increase interest rates and also because the ministers did not want to give away their negotiating position before the OECD meeting.

The European Commission, which will negotiate on behalf of the European Community countries at the

OECD, will not submit any proposals for an increase in export credit rates. Any pressure, particularly from the United States, for an increase in rates would have to be agreed by the European Community members in the margins of the OECD meeting.

It was agreed today that there should be a reclassification of the three groups of countries eligible for special rates of export credits. A high category for the rich countries is proposed based on an income of \$4,000 (£2,259) per head of the gross domestic product in 1979. Apart from the three rich countries, this would include Israel and Spain as well as seven other small states or dependencies.

The impetus for the reclassification, according to Mr Nicholas Murray, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, came from the imposition of military rule in Poland.

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## £220m earnings 'unsatisfactory' Ford profits fall again

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Ford of Britain, the country's only big motor manufacturer to remain in the black, saw its pretax profits pared to £220m last year. The payment of a dividend to the United States' parent company has again been passed.

The results, published yesterday, show that Ford managed to stop the rot of 1980 when pretax earnings fell by 41 per cent to £220m. However, the company still regards the performance as far from healthy.

Mr Sam Toy, the chairman and managing director, said: "In our present environment these results may seem relatively good, but by any normal business standards they are unsatisfactory. We are simply not getting adequate returns from our manufacturing and trading operations."

The core of the problem, he said, was low productivity. "Until we address that issue successfully we cannot hope to reverse the pattern of rising imports and falling export volumes."

Ford UK has paid a dividend to its parent in only five of the last 11 years but it has been called upon to support Ford of America with substantial loans, often made at commercial rates of interest. At the end of last year, promissory notes from Ford US reached a peak of £65m.

The result has been a substantial boost to Ford UK's earnings. The company's operating profit of £130m for 1981 — much of which was earned from the sale of imported vehicles from other Ford plants in Europe — was increased by

£90m of net interest income, almost half of which was from the American loans. Net interest income in 1980 was £85m.

The 1981 profits, reduced to £165m after tax, were achieved on sales of £3,073m compared with £2,924m in 1980.

The accounts show that because of Ford's worldwide loss of \$1,543m in 1980 — one of the largest corporate deficits in American history

— Mr Toy's performance-related salary for 1981 was £52,591 compared with the £67,133 earned in the first nine months of 1980 by Sir Terence Beckett, now director general of the Confederation of British Industry.

Mr Toy's 1982 salary will be affected similarly by Ford's loss for 1981 of \$1,050m and provides a sharp contrast to the £95,500 salary paid to Sir Michael Edwardes, the BL chairman.

There was increasing speculation that the City last night that Mr Graham Ferguson Lacey's NCC Energy group was preparing to sell its 22.6 per cent stake in the American Simplicity Pattern group.

Shares of NCC, formerly National Carbonising where Mr Lacey became chairman two and a half years ago and holds 42 per cent of the stock, were suspended on the Stock Exchange yesterday "pending clarification of the companies position".

Before a halt was called to dealings at a new low for the share of 35p, the shares had dropped 20p. At one point this year they changed hands at 112p.

The suspension followed weekend reports that NCC was on the verge of a big crisis, and that Simplicity shareholders were wrestling with the way Mr Lacey was spending Simplicity's £45m cash mountain.

NCC's stake in Simplicity built up over the past year is worth around £14m at yesterday's 87p, which is almost half the price NCC paid for a major part of the holdings.

Simplicity directors were said to be in board meetings yesterday. Mr Lacey, its chairman, was in London and refused to comment. A statement is expected from NCC later this week.

A year ago, Mr Lacey was talking about a takeover by Simplicity of NCC which would have valued the United Kingdom energy group's shares at around 150p.

Last month, he said that plans to merge the two groups had been delayed because Simplicity's cash resources could be better spent elsewhere.

Lonrho is expected to decide this week whether it will enter into a contract with a leading Israeli company to market and distribute agricultural machinery in Africa.

Technical experts — one from West Germany — are understood to be examining the project and Israeli sources said last night that a decision was expected within a couple of days.

The move would almost certainly place Lonrho on the Arab boycott list and cause acute embarrassment to its leading shareholder, the Kuwait-controlled Gulf Fisheries.

Gulf, which has already said it will take legal advice if Lonrho invests in Israel, was last night turning its attention to a more immediate battle — the vote on Friday over whether Lonrho will be able to increase its borrowings by 50 per cent to £1,464. To get shareholders approval for the increase it will



Sam Toy: unhappy about productivity

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need the support of 75 per cent of the votes cast.

Lonrho refused to discuss the Israeli issue yesterday, but said it was confident of the support of a number of its institutional shareholders over its borrowing limits.

Mr Tom Ferguson Gulf's London representative, said: "Having now seen the Lonrho shareholders' register, it will not exhaust me to talk to the institutional shareholders before Friday. I will be contacting them this week."

Gulf's 15 per cent of Lonrho is held by the 17 per cent holding of the trading group's chief executive Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland.

The issue will be decided by the thousands of small shareholders which have supported Mr Rowland in the past, although Lonrho admits that a 75 per cent majority will be very difficult to achieve.

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# Kleinwort Benson

## Continued Progress

*A summary of the Statement by Mr. Robert Henderson, Chairman of the parent company, KLEINWORT, BENSON, LONSDALE plc, in the Report and Accounts for 1981.*

### PROFIT

Profit after tax and transfers to inner reserves totalled £21.7mn (1980 - £22.9mn). Although Sharps Pixley's contribution was well below the 1980 record figures, profits from that source still exceeded those attained in any previous year. Total dividend is 10p per share (1980 - 9p).

While demand for credit was surprisingly high, competition remained fierce and the earnings from acceptances were reduced. However, our ability to offer sterling facilities to international customers has led to a welcome inflow of business, and our sterling and foreign exchange operations have increased both in scope and profitability.

### EXPORT CREDIT

One benefit of being a bank of our size is the ability to underwrite and syndicate finance for large contracts, both in sterling and dollars, and our Export Credit finance services have been widely marketed.

### CORPORATE FINANCE

We had an outstanding year. The issues for British Aerospace and Cable and Wireless were successively the largest company flotations ever made in the U.K. On the international side, we had by far our most active year.

### INVESTMENT

Our international investment management business has continued to prosper, and has countered competition both by good performance and by keeping the increase in costs lower than the increase in income derived from greater volume, with the world-wide support of investment teams in our overseas offices. Trustee and financial planning services have also shown international growth.

### OVERSEAS

Our European subsidiaries in Bremen, Brussels and Geneva achieved satisfactory results, and Kleinwort Benson Australia - jointly owned with The Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society - made an encouraging start with a profit for the initial eight months. Our Hong Kong branch and its satellite finance company more than doubled their 1980 profits, offering a full range of international merchant banking services. Our banking and corporate finance business in North America, through offices in New York and Chicago - and, now, Los Angeles - has expanded.

### PRODUCTIVITY

Increasing productivity is helping to combat intensifying competition. Our balances of £3,600mn are still handled by office and accounting staff no larger than handled our balance sheet of only £250mn twelve years ago.

20 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3DB

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## We cover the things you care for - with rewarding results.

### Highlights from the Accounts

	1981	1980
Group profit	£21.7	£22.9
Investment income	£21.2	£21.7
Long-term funds	£14.8	£14.2
Profit & loss account	£14.8	£14.2
Long-term profits	£14.8	£14.2
General insurance	£14.8	£14.2
Underwriting loss	£14.8	£14.2
Shareholders' dividends	£14.8	£14.2
Policyholders' bonuses	£14.8	£14.2
Group funds	£14.8	£14.2

If you wish to receive a copy of the Report & Accounts, or are interested in any of our insurance policies, please tick the appropriate box and send to: John Neill, Legal & General Group Plc, Temple Court, 11 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4A 4TP.

Annual General Meeting 19th May 1982.  
Member of the British Insurance Association and Life Officers Association.

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**Legal & General**  
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operating network in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Mr Austin Reid is appointed division vice-president for finance and administration and Mr John Hambly becomes division vice-president for sales and marketing.

Mr John Williams of Cherry Valley Farms has been re-elected chairman of the British Poultry Meat Association. It is the first time that the association has re-elected a chairman for a third consecutive year.

Mr R. A. Brook has resigned as secretary of Brooke Tool Engineering (Holdings) in order to devote more time to the group's machine tool division, where he has recently been appointed chief executive. Mr Brook will remain a group financial director. Mr I. C. L. Spencer has been appointed company secretary.

Mr S. W. Wells, general manager, of Redifusion Channel Islands, has joined the board.



D. J. Robinson



Michael Payne

## BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

### Car sales figures cheer Detroit

Detroit—April 26.—United States car manufacturers increase in sales in mid-April from a year earlier, but were still not prepared to say that industry sales has bottomed out.

Deliveries during the middle 18 days of the month totals an estimated 157,924 cars, up from the 147,425 sold in the year-earlier period. The sales were equivalent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 5.3 million units, representing little or no improvement over the selling rate of last month.

Mr Robert Lund, vice-president of sales and marketing at General Motors, said there were some positive signs in the mid-April results and he was more optimistic about the sales outlook. "We have passed the most difficult period of the year. I think there is a greater feeling of confidence now that things will improve," he said.

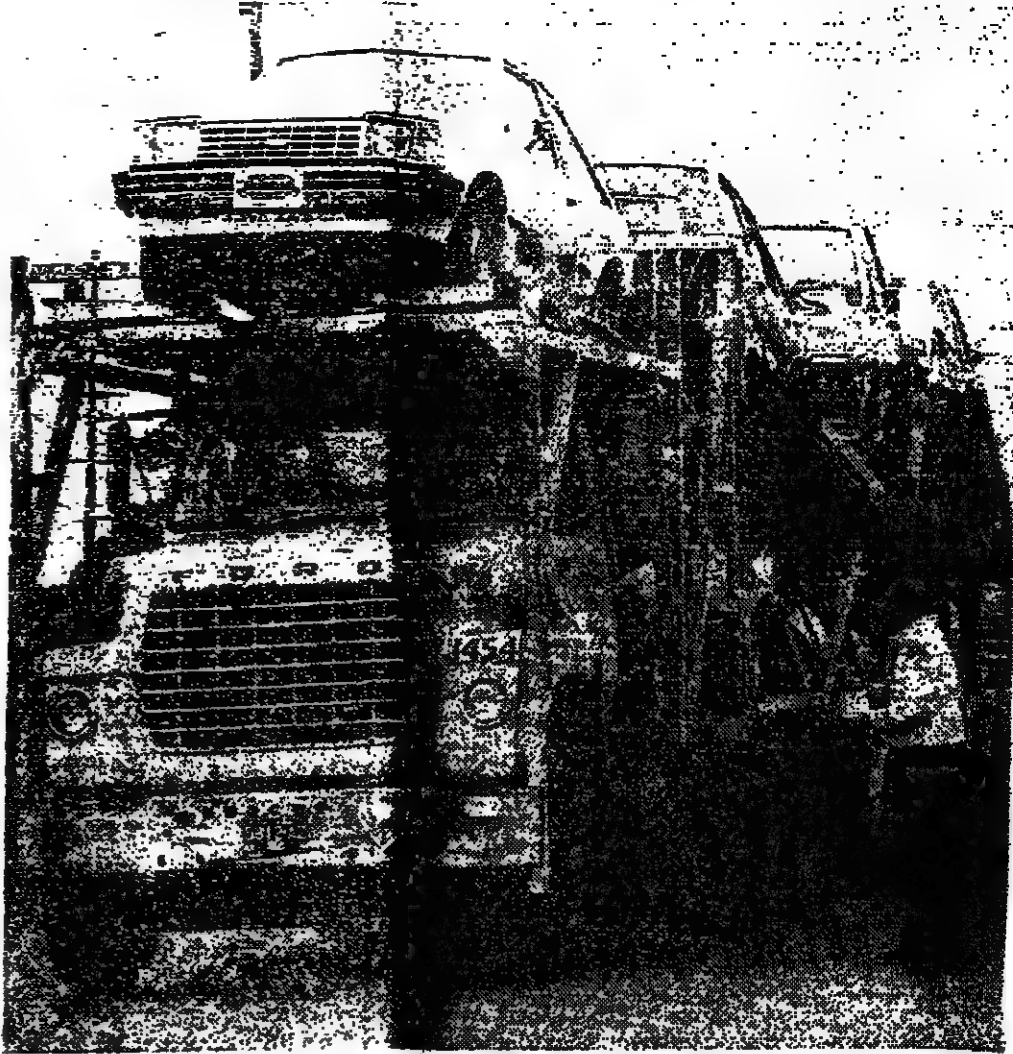
But he refused to rule out the possibility that industry sales might fall in coming months.

A Ford sales analyst said the results showed that there was some stability in the car market. But he added, that there was still considerable uncertainty in the near-term outlook for sales. "It's hard to tell where we'll go from here," he said.

Despite extensive industry promotion programmes, reduced interest rate loans from GM and special warranty packages from both Ford and Chrysler — car sales continue to suffer from the effects of the recession and consumer doubts about the future.

"A lack of confidence in the governments ability to bring about a recovery is depressing the car market," market analyst at Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins said recently.

An analysis of the car market published by J. D. Power Associates, a market research firm, said that nearly 14 million people said they either definitely or probably would buy a new car in the next 12 months, but that many were being kept out of the market for the time being by uncertainty about prices, products, and



Loading Escorts at the Ford assembly plant in Wayne, Michigan

the health of the industry. "Consumers are forgoing purchases because they just don't know what to do," the report concluded.

Most industry analysts believe the car market will begin to show steady improvement later in the year. But few expect sales totals for 1982 to reach even the depressed 1981 total of 8.5 million units, including imports.

Chase econometrics, a department of Chase Manhattan Bank, recently projected sales this year would total only eight million units, down 5.9 per cent from last year.

"We may be headed in the right direction," said GM's

Lund. "But I still can't tell you that everything is right with the world."

One surprisingly strong part of the market recently has been in the medium to

Michigan, adding a second shift at both.

GM, which also said it would increase truck chassis production at a plant in Detroit, said the combined moves would return 9,500 hourly employees to work at the three plants.

Car companies also have been benefiting from a resurgence in truck sales. Deliveries of trucks have been running at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 2.7 million units, compared with 2.3 million units sold last year. To further stimulate truck sales, Chrysler said that it would offer \$300 to \$2,000 (£168 to £1,120) rebates on certain Dodge trucks. —AP-Dow Jones.

### MARKET SHARE

	APRIL 1-20	1982 1981
General Motors	31.1	29.1
Ford	23.0	24.2
Chrysler	13.3	13.2
Volkswagen	1.7	2.5
American Motors	0.9	1.0

large-car segment. On Friday, GM announced that it would increase production at two large-car plants in Fairfax, Kansas, and Lansing,

### US machine tool orders slump

The continuing recession and doubts about the strength of the forecasted second half business upturn are causing many American companies to curtail capital spending.

Machine tool producers say they are getting a lot of order cancellations as manufacturers cut expansion and modernization programmes. Few companies are placing orders for machine tools, which are used to shape metal parts from industrial gears to refrigerator doors.

Net new orders, the excess of orders over cancellations fell to \$135.4m (£76.5m) in March, down 51 per cent from a year earlier, according to the National Machine Tools Builders' Association. That was the lowest order level since January of 1976, and was down 17 per cent from February, the association reported.

"There's a general trend toward order cancellations," one observer said. "It is not only the little subcontractors that are cancelling. We are seeing cancellations by larger concerns, too."

"Energy-related companies are reviewing their requirements and have decided their

growth will not go on forever," said another. "Some of the suppliers to the oil-drilling industry are having cash-flow problems because of lower drilling activity, and they can't pay for the machines they've ordered."

Machine tool buyers cancelled \$69.1m of orders in March, more than double the unusually low \$28.6m in February and about 30 per cent higher than the monthly average of cancellations in 1981. Some producers say high cancellations have been continuing this month.

Orders show no signs of picking up, industry executives say. "We're getting an order here and an order there, but there isn't any industry that is really ordering machine tools," Mr Kermit Kuck, chairman of a Ohio machine tool company, said.

The nation's factories operated at a seasonally adjusted rate of 71.4 per cent of capacity in March, which indicated no need for added capacity. Profits are low and concern that high interest rates will prevent a strong recovery later this year discourages businessmen

from making commitments for expansion.

Some businessmen and economists are worried that the federal government's large cash needs to cover the budget deficit may collide with business borrowing needs, as the economy picks up. Rising interest rates to record levels late this year and choking off economic recovery.

"We expect machine tool orders to remain fairly flat for the rest of this year, with a pickup coming in the second quarter of next year," another industrialist said. High interest rates are considered the biggest problem, because they discourage consumer borrowing and thus car demand for cars, houses and appliances, as well as making borrowing more expensive for business.

Orders in March for lathes, grinders, machining centres, mills, "machines, boring mills and other machines to shape metal by cutting fell to \$103.3m, down 64 per cent from March, 1981, the association said.

First quarter orders fell to \$382.4m, down 46 per cent from a year earlier.

AP-Dow Jones.

### APPOINTMENTS

#### Gold Futures Market names vice-chairman

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Mr S. W. Wells, general manager, of Redifusion Channel Islands, has joined the board.

### BIDS AND DEALS

The Manchester and Oldham business of Ernest Scagg, a subsidiary of Stone-Platt, has been sold to the Rietz Machine Works of Switzerland, by the joint receiver.

Lifedood Holdings has completed the sale of ITW delivered wholesale business to AFD Holdings for about £21m settled by a cash payment of £14m and £7m loan notes. The price was based on an estimate of the assets purchased by AFD and the repayment of debts within the group.

Mr M. W. Jackson chairman of Jackson Exploration said at the annual general meeting that the company has halted work on all new gas discoveries until the sub link systems could become a licensed public utility.

Initial gas gathering system began operating last week.

### OVERSEAS COMPANIES

Pernod Richard, the French drinks company, has acquired two thirds of the capital of Sies-MPA, a world leader in the field of fruit preparation in a deal worth about £80m (£5.5m). Sies-MPA owns five production units in West Germany, France and the United States. A sixth is under construction in Mexico.

Union Bank of Switzerland, the country's largest bank, expects balance sheet growth to develop slowly in the second quarter of 1982, and earnings to continue being satisfactory. The bank also said that total assets had declined by about \$860m to \$865,300m (£27,440m), during the first quarter.

Chugai Pharmaceutical, a leading Japanese drug manufacturer, reported a 0.6 per cent rise in consolidated net earnings in 1981. Net earnings edged up to 4,194m yen from 4,170m yen in fiscal 1980.

Sales rose at a faster rate to 77,300m yen from the previous year's 71,719m yen.

Officials said a 2 percentage point rise in corporate taxes — to 42 per cent from the previous year's 40 per cent — was mainly responsible for the slowdown in 1981 earnings. In 1980, Chugai's net earnings grew by 17.1 per cent.

### Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	13%
Barclays	13%
BCCI	13%
Consolidated Credit	13%
C. Hoare & Co	13%
Lloyds Bank	13%
Midland Bank	13%
Nat Westminster	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%

\* 7 day deposits on sums of £250,000 or more 11%  
£50,000 and over 11.75%  
£25,000 and over 12.25%

### M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

#### The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82	High	Low	Company	Price (p or 100p)	Change	YTD	P/E	Divs	Notes
130	100	Ass Brit Ind CULS	73	—	10.0	7.7	—	—	—
75	62	Airsprung Group	73	—	4.7	6.4	11.6	16.0	—
51	33	Armitage & Rhodes	44	—	4.3	9.8	3.7	8.3	—
205	187	Bardon Hill	200	—	9.7	4.9	9.7	11.8	—
107	100	CCL 11% Conv Pref	107	—	15.7	14.7	—	—	—
104	61	Deborah Services	62	—	8.0	9.7	3.1	5.8	—
131	97	Frank Horsell	129	—	6.4	5.0	11.6	23.9	—
83	39	Frederick Pariser	76	—	6.4	8.4	3.9	7.4	—
78	46	George Blair	54	—	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	Ind Prec Castings	96	—	7.3	7.6	6.9	10.4	—
109	100	Isis Conv Pref	109	—	15.7	14.4	—	—	—
113	94	Jackson Group	99	—	7.0	7.1	3.1	3.0	—
130	108	James Burroughs	113	—	8.7	7.7	8.2	10.4	—
334	240	Robert Jenkins	242	—	31.3	12.8	3.4	8.6	—
64	51	Scruttons "A"	64	—	5.3	8.3	9.8	9.1	—
222	159	Torday & Carlisle	159	—	10.7	6.7	5.1	9.5	—
15	10	Twinkl Ord	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
80	66	Twinkl 15% ULS	80	—	15.0	18.8	—	—	—
44	25	Unilock Holdings	25	—	3.0	12.0	4.5	7.6	—
103	73	Walker Alexander	80	—	6.4	8.0	5.3	9.3	—
263	212	W. S. Yeates	231	—	14.5	6.3	6.6	12.1	—

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

مكتبة الأمل



INTERNATIONAL



JAPAN  
Open trade  
move  
delayed

Japan will not be able to announce its second package of market-opening measures until May 2, says the Japanese cabinet secretary said in Tokyo yesterday.

He told reporters that a meeting between the government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, to discuss the package had been cancelled over the advisability of liberalising food imports.

The new measures would be the second such package in three months as part of Japan's efforts to defuse demands by the US and the EEC that it opens its markets to more imports.

Japanese vehicle production in 1981 fell 0.6 per cent to 11.13 million from 11.18 million the preceding year, the Automobile Manufacturers Association said.

China has signed an agreement for a yen60,000m loan (about £13.59m) from the Japanese Government's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund for its economic development projects.

Nippon Steel Corporation has notified leading Japanese steel customers that it plans to raise its steel prices by an average of 5.3 per cent from June/July onwards.

Orders received by 43 big Japanese construction companies in March rose 4.6 per cent to a seasonally-adjusted yen851.27m (about £186m) from an upward revised yen814.40m in February which was up 21.4 per cent from January, the Construction Ministry said.

KUWAIT

The Kuwait cabinet has approved a new budget of 2,300m Kuwaiti dinars (£6.27m) down by about 39 per cent over the present budget reflecting the effects of the oil market glut.

FRANCE

The consolidated profits of Malécot Phenix, the residential construction firm, tumbled 72 per cent to Fr29.9m (about £2.59m) last year as the sagging economy continued to depress the French construction industry.

LEBANON

Iraq has said Syria made false statements on the royalties it received for the transit of Iraqi oil across its territory to Mediterranean terminals, halted earlier this month. Mr Tayeh Abdel-Karim the Iraqi oil minister, was quoted by the Iraqi news agency as saying that Syria received only \$20m (about £11m) annually from Iraq in transit royalties. But he said that under the agreement with Syria, Iraq had to pay at least \$37m a year under any circumstances, whether the oil was exported or not.

SOUTH KOREA

South Korea and the EEC ended three days of talks in Seoul on Saturday without agreement on a new four-year bilateral trade pact. From 1983, the South Korean commerce ministry said, EEC negotiators were trying to cut quotas on five sensitive items by between 10 and 12 per cent, but the Koreans opposed any cut in basic levels.

CHINA

China is amalgamating all its shipbuilding facilities into a single corporation called the China Shipping Company. The sixth ministry of machine building, which makes naval and merchant vessels, is being merged with parts of the ministry of communications and shipyards in Shanghai, Dalian and Canton. The new company built about £200m worth of ships and marine equipment in the second half of last year and is trying to expand its export sales, particularly of container ships.

DENMARK

Consumer prices rose in Denmark by 0.9 per cent in March from February, and were up by 10.6 per cent from March 1981. The largest reported increase was 1.8 per cent in the price of footwear and clothing.

VENEZUELA

Venezuela's oil production so far this year has reached an average 1.80 million barrels per day, down from the average of 2.11 barrels.

CORRECTION

The total of underdeclarations of value-added tax discovered in 1980-81 was £146m, not £161m, stated in the Business Editor's column on April 20. The overall cost of VAT collection is 1.2p in the pound, not 2p.

Peter Norman explains how a row over an obscure commodity, corn gluten, could lead to a serious rift between the two largest trading blocks. The EEC wants to limit imports from the United States which sees the move as the thin edge of the protectionist wedge. American officials warn that domestic pressures may force the Reagan Administration into retaliatory action against the EEC.

Maize farming in America: a derivative of the crop is at the heart of the dispute

US and Europe head for trade conflict

Brussels. A furious row has erupted between the United States and the European Community over trade in agricultural products.

While the attention of the world has been focused on the Falkland Islands crisis, the temperature has risen alarmingly in the at best, uneasy relationship between the two largest trading blocks on earth.

The immediate bone of contention is corn gluten, an obscure commodity obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of alcohol and sweeteners from maize and used as a substitute for cereals in animal feed.

The European Commission has proposed to negotiate in the context of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) for a limit to the amount of corn gluten that the United States can sell to Europe. The result has been strong and unidirectional language from the administration in Washington and the issue has even been drawn to the attention of President Reagan.

Suddenly, high placed US officials are talking of "collusion" and "conspiracy" and their non-tariff access for corn gluten into the EEC is "not negotiable" and threatening the Community with retaliatory action if it goes ahead and endorses the Commission's plans.

The trade at issue amounted to about 2.7 million tonnes and was worth around \$500m (£28m) to America last year. But as the reaction in Washington shows, the Commission's proposal, announced without fanfare in the week before Easter, has touched a raw nerve and points to a much bigger problem.

The corn gluten issue has come to symbolize what the Americans perceive as an assault by the Community on their agriculture. What turns irritation to anger is the belief that the EEC is waging an unfair campaign driving American products from the European market and the markets of third countries by the indiscriminate use of subsidies.

The corn gluten issue has come to symbolize what the Americans perceive as an assault by the Community on their agriculture. What turns irritation to anger is the belief that the EEC is waging an unfair campaign driving American products from the European market and the markets of third countries by the indiscriminate use of subsidies.

Add to this the fact that American agriculture is suffering from a slump in profitability that has brought incomes down in real terms to levels last known in the depression of the 1930s and a foreign trade concern becomes an emotional charged domestic political issue.

In recent years, Britain's top design firms, such as Fitch & Company, Allied International Designers, Conran Associates and Michael Peters and Partners have become strongly oriented to marketing and management in an attempt to persuade companies that good design can increase sales.

Now Fitch & Company has gone one better. It is setting up a new design department to take on the work of its clients' work to show them that the designers' input can actually be quantified.

One of the first areas in which the benefits are being measured is the design of airport terminals and, in particular, the crucial revenue-earning part of the terminal — the duty-free shop.

Fitch is the largest design consultancy in Europe with offices in London, Paris and the Middle East. Its turnover last year was £36m. Much of its business is in retailing and it has adapted its knowledge of this area to the airport terminal field where retailing is playing an increasingly important part in helping authorities make a profit.

The sums involved are enormous. The British Airports Authority is currently ranked thirty-ninth in turnover of the top 100 retailing firms in the United Kingdom. Its revenue from commercial activities last year was £65m, representing 46 per cent of the authority's total income. It is estimated that without this sort of revenue most airports would have to increase their landing fees by between 25 and 30 per cent.

Fitch has been appointed to design the fourth terminal at London's Heathrow, which is due to be opened in 1985, as well as a new duty-free area at Dubai Airport. An



The American perception of the EEC's policy is not ameliorated knowing that Europe's farmers are campaigning for two-figure increases in guaranteed minimum prices and a suspicion that the Commission's proposal to limit corn gluten imports was devised in the first place as a political sop to the cereal growers of France to smooth the way towards an eventual price package.

The Americans predict that their agricultural exports will fall this year for the first time since 1969.

The EEC can also point to bilateral trade figures between the two blocks to bolster its case. The EEC's imports of American agricultural products rose in value terms from \$6,000m in 1975 to \$9,200m in 1980 resulting in that year in an American agricultural trade surplus of almost \$7,000m.

In this period, the United States held its share of a rapidly growing world trade in agriculture at around 17 per cent while the EEC increased its export share by only two percentage points to 11.5 per cent from 9.4 per cent.

The two sides' arguments may be evenly matched. But the offensive currently being mounted by the United States against EEC agriculture is fired by ideology and is part of a wider campaign to open up world trade in the 1980s.

The Americans argue that in wanting to limit corn gluten imports into the EEC, the Commission is trying to renege on a duty-free arrangement won "paid for" in negotiations on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Recommendations

The spectacular rise in corn gluten imports from 700,000 tonnes in 1974 to 2.7 million last year is not, they argue, a result of a deliberate export offensive by the United States. Instead, Washington argues that the increase reflects the artificially high prices of cereals in the Community, pointing out that American farmers find corn gluten

too expensive a commodity to feed to their animals.

There is a fear that a concession to the Community on corn gluten would lead to demands that duty free soy imports also be subject to limitation.

The Americans see the corn gluten as the thin end of a wedge where the EEC Commission will try eventually to limit cereal substitute imports because they have grown in value to be worth about \$5,000m annually.

Behind the immediate issue is a different understanding of the GATT rules governing world trade. The United States asserts that GATT exists to promote free trade and that the codes allowing potentially distorting factors such as subsidies should be regarded as exceptions rather than the rule. The EEC view of the subsidy code is that it expressly allows the Community to export its goods, provided traditional patterns of trade are not disrupted.

American nerves have frayed at what is an inopportune moment for the EEC. American irritation could upset the Versailles summit in June and lead to the EEC being put in the dock when the first ministerial meeting of GATT since June 1973 is convened in Geneva in November.

The United States is already claiming a moral superiority through pressing for freer trade in the 1980s in a number of sectors including agriculture and services.

Parallel to this overall strategy, the administration in Washington is pursuing specific commercial goals. The EEC's subsidized exports and its import limitations in the GATT.

While Washington is strong on free trade rhetoric, officials point out that domestic pressures are such that the administration could decide to retaliate against the States.

Anybody is talking about a transatlantic trade war just yet, because neither side has abandoned the rules of the game. But American officials in the front line — the United States Mission to the European Communities — point out that the administration has authority in the United States. From 1981 to 1982, it introduced subsidies to rival those of the EEC and the Community Credit Corporation has between \$20,000m and \$25,000m to finance a "subsidy war".

Not just a pretty face

MARKETING AND ADVERTISING DESIGN

By Torin Douglas

Design companies have been fighting for years the widespread notion that their work is somewhat frivolous. Design might make things look prettier, so the argument goes, but it does not do much for the bottom line.

In recent years, Britain's top design firms, such as Fitch & Company, Allied International Designers, Conran Associates and Michael Peters and Partners have become strongly oriented to marketing and management in an attempt to persuade companies that good design can increase sales.

Now Fitch & Company has gone one better. It is setting up a new design department to take on the work of its clients' work to show them that the designers' input can actually be quantified.

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At the drawing board: Crispin Tweddell in the Fitch and Company offices

ideas of how the company can be had from Shannon Airport's new duty-free shop, which Fitch redesigned.

Profits at Shannon's duty-free shop had been dropping for several years, largely because of the loss of many transatlantic passengers whose flights no longer needed to refuel at the airport. Aer Rianta, the Irish airports authority, commissioned Fitch to increase the number of passengers buying goods and also to increase the amount spent by each customer.

"Our calculations showed that only 21 per cent of every passenger — those passengers passing through the airport — were buying goods in the shop," Crispin Tweddell, Fitch's development director, says.

"Initially, we agreed with Aer Rianta that we would increase this figure to 30 per cent. However, it became clear in the course of the project that a more relevant way of looking at the problem would be to increase the average amount spent by a potential customer. That was £11 then. We agreed that our target was to increase this expenditure to £14 a head in 1982."

It is impossible to isolate totally the design element

more cheaply elsewhere. The total sales area was reduced to a more manageable 16,000 sq ft. The number of departments was cut to seven — each colour-coded and signposted to aid passengers in a hurry.

Recommendations

Like these go well beyond the traditional design function, but Fitch argues that it is only by being involved in such management decisions that design can be made to work profitably for the client.

"We emphasized that Shannon should become more gift-oriented," Mr Tweddell says. "We also recommended that passengers should involve themselves in the number of more costly items. Instead, we said they should try to encourage people to buy more items. Getting people into the shop is half the battle — one ought to make it easier for them to buy more than one thing."

The idea was to group various elements together, so that passengers might buy both Irish table linen and the more costly items. The most popular section — liquor and tobacco — was placed at the far end of the shop so that customers had to pass other merchandise to get to it.

The scheme appears to have worked well. In the first four months, from August last year to January, the average amount spent per passenger was £14.20 and the real increase in revenue was more than 13 per cent.

What happens if Fitch & Company fails to meet the targets? Would it accept any financial penalties?

"We like the idea of a payment-by-results system," Mr Tweddell says, "and at the moment we are trying to work out a sensible scheme. It is problematical though. It will always depend on how good the client company is. After all, a firm could lose sales by putting its prices up. We would have no control over that."

Whether or not a payment-by-results system can be applied to design work, undoubtedly the setting of fixed targets by design companies will go a long way to reassuring sceptical businessmen that good design can improve marketing and increase profits.

Business Editor

Markets keep their cool

Financial markets hardly batted an eyelid at the re-taking of South Georgia. Sterling, down to \$1.75 in overnight Far East trading, picked up steadily during the European trading day to close only marginally lower in basket terms — 0.3 down to \$1.74 — and 60 points firmer (at \$1.77) against a weak dollar. Domestic interest rates, a touch higher initially, also showed no real sign of upset.

All in all, that is not an especially surprising performance. Markets had half expected a military operation to recapture South Georgia and had come to view it as likely to strengthen Britain's negotiating hand.

But any further military escalation will almost certainly be viewed in a rather different light, particularly if it threatens to draw outside powers into the dispute. For the moment though, markets will probably hold steady in the hope that the situation will be contained.

What might have been happening in financial markets had there been no Falklands crisis remains a matter of conjecture. But one can be fairly certain that we would already be on the way to a fresh round of interest rate cuts.

The dollar has been showing increasing signs of weakness over the past couple of weeks and Friday's unexpected news of a fall in United States money supply sent it lower against both the Deutschmark and the yen, despite some unease about the trend in non-borrowed reserves.

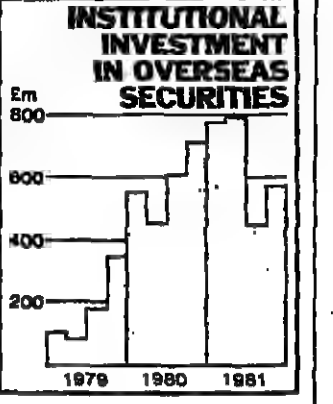
Institutions Growth slows

The most important message contained in the latest institutional investment figures is that the nation's large savers are growing more slowly than in their heyday of the Seventies. Recession is, of course the main reason, as redundancies pile up and contributions to pension funds cease.

For 1981 as a whole, new money flowing into non-bank institutions rose by a little over 7 per cent to £24,000m. After allowing for inflation, inflows fell in real terms, especially in the final quarter. It is a fair bet that the nationalized industries' pension funds suffered more than most following the redundancies at British Steel and British Airways.

The slowdown in growth contradicts the assertion by Sir Harold Wilson that the pension funds alone would have an annual influx of new money totalling some £25,000m by the middle of this decade. In 1981 the figure was just over £12,000m. However, the political limelight will not be switched off the funds. The second point to emerge from the statistics is that the bulk of the increase in new money went into Government stocks and house mortgages. Total investment in gilts was up from £5,586m to £6,416m in 1981, while investment in British equities held steady at £2,269m.

The institutions continued to build up their overseas equities portfolio in the first half of last year. Investment abroad dipped in the third quarter but



picked up in the final period. Over the year as a whole, the institutions invested £2,337m in overseas shares as opposed to £2,197m in 1980.

Clive Discount Recovery

The interest rate roller-coaster that took base rates up to 16 per cent late last summer and left Clive Discount with a modest loss after six months' trading has since been coming steadily down the other side of the hill. The result is that the discount houses have generally enjoyed a fairly good run in the winter, and for Clive that has meant a marginal increase in its net disclosed full year profit — the 12 months to the end of March — to £79m.

Clive says it has had relatively little exposure in the gilt market and that most of its activity has been in the form of a high turnover in eligible bills. But while the massive shortage in the money markets have generated enormous bill volume, that has often been on very thin margins. At 25p, the shares yield 7.8 per cent on the increased dividend, while retentions have pushed published net worth up to £6.7m.

THE UNITED STATES DEBENTURE CORPORATION p.l.c.

Extracts from the Directors' Report Year Ended 31st January, 1982

Main Features	1982	1981	% Change
Gross Revenue	£5,800,440	£5,480,798	+ 4.9
Net Assets	£110,420,791	£96,773,449	+ 14.1
Per Ordinary 25p Stock Unit:-			
Earnings	5.92p	5.72p	+ 3.5
Dividend	5.82p	5.58p	+ 4.1
Net Asset Value	183.1p	133.4p	+ 14.8

**Dividend and Revenue**

We are pleased to report a 3.5% increase in after tax revenue available for Ordinary Stockholders to a record level of £4,068 millions (1981 £3,950 millions). Whilst our gross income from the United Kingdom was marginally lower at £5,047 millions (1981 £5,107 millions), gross income from North America was 33.3% higher at £1,332 millions (1981 £1,149 millions). This increase in North American income was greatly helped by the translation of strong dollar income into relatively weak sterling. Indeed, the sterling rate against the American dollar began the Company's financial year at \$2.3670 and finished at \$1.8810.

In view of this improved income performance and also the better prospects we see ahead for the receipt of dividend income in the current year, we are pleased to be able to recommend a final net dividend of 3.92p per ordinary stock unit, making a total dividend for the year ended 31st January, 1982 of 5.82p per ordinary stock unit representing a 6.1% increase on the 5.58p of the year's income.

In the current year we anticipate that corporate profitability in the United Kingdom will show a good improvement, but that in the United States of America, due to the depth of the recession there, the growth of corporate profits is likely to be at a lesser rate than last year. So whilst we do not expect the current rate of increase in total dividend income received, it should nonetheless be possible to maintain the current rate of dividend.

**Investments**

The total value of the Company's investments was again a record and grew to £111,398 millions (1981 £97,899 millions). The market value of our United Kingdom investments increased by 15.4% as compared with the 14.5% rise in the Financial Times All Share Index. The market value of our investments in the United States of America increased by 12.7% as compared with the 17.0% rise in the Standard and Poor's Composite Index, as adjusted for movements in the exchange rate.

During the year we built up holdings in North American convertible stocks which on 31st January, 1982 represented a total market value of £3,448 millions or some 10.7% of the total amount invested in North America.

Our United Kingdom portfolio's underlying performance of our American portfolio was partially counteracted by the weakness of sterling against the dollar. Indeed, the percentage of investments in the United Kingdom has barely changed at 71.3% (1981 70.6%) with that of the United States of America standing at 28.7% (1981 29.5%). The Oil, Gas and Exploration content of our investments has fallen to 18.5% (1981 25.7%). The fall was caused not by any management policy to reduce investment in energy holdings, but by the sharply lower prices of energy shares due particularly to the build-up of the current over-supply situation.

The marked relative under-performance of the American energy sector was almost entirely responsible for the Standard and Poor's Composite Index showing a better advance than that of our American portfolio which has a pronounced bias towards investments in the oil and gas industries.

**Investment Policy**

In these challenging times for the investment trust movement we consider it very important to restate the investment policy of this Company which remains unchanged from last year. That is to say, our objectives continue to be to provide stockholders with a steady increasing income whilst obtaining an acceptable rate of appreciation in the Company's investment fund. It is intended that these objectives should be achieved through the medium of equity investments in the United Kingdom, United States of America and Canada. It is not the present intention to invest, in a significant way, in other areas. We wish to be known as an investment trust providing a relatively high income and having a bias towards investment in the United States of America and also in the energy sector.

With regard to our energy commitment, we acknowledge that the short term outlook for energy shares both in the United Kingdom and North America is unimpressive, with prices for crude oil and refined petroleum products likely to remain weak until the resumption of world economic growth and the rebalancing of inventories. However, despite the depressed prices of our energy investments, we feel that their quality is such that, when recovery eventually comes, they will once again out-perform the stock markets, especially those companies involved in servicing the energy industry. We would stress that the Free World's annual consumption of oil is 80 million barrels per day and that the amount of annual discoveries is only 10 million barrels.

We intend further to reduce our investment in Canada by making timely switches to the United States of America. It is our policy to retain investments in Canada only if they stand up favourably to American comparison. It is significant that Canadian investments now represent only 2.5% of our total investments.

Whilst our long term target is to have at least 40% of the Company's assets invested in the United States of America, we would nonetheless only be willing to effect this at appropriate levels of the sterling/dollar exchange rate and provided that this course of action would not unduly impact our total dividend income.

We will continue to concentrate investment in strongly financial companies with a capacity to increase dividends at an above average rate.

We consider that stock markets in the United Kingdom and the United States of America will both show worthwhile advances by the end of the current financial year, and that the Standard and Poor's Composite Index, as adjusted for likely movements in the exchange rate, will show a greater rate of increase than the Financial Times All Share Index. We conclude that it is prudent to remain fully invested at this time.

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts can be obtained from:  
The Secretary,  
The United States Debenture Corporation p.l.c.,  
Austral House, Basinghall Avenue,  
London, EC2V 5DD.











# Route March to bring Hern in from the cold

## Observe looks on lenient mark to complete Winter double

Remember that old saying: "After a cold, the cold is still there." Well, on the corresponding day last year the Bath meeting was abandoned because of snow. It was a warning to punters, however, is another question.

It is to be hoped they will not find themselves frozen out in any way when they could do more than to wait until the last race and rely on a man who is himself hoping to come in from the cold, Dick Hern, the royal trainer.

A virus infection has kept Hern's horses under wraps so far this season, but today he finally lifts off the covers when he runs the Queen's Route March in the second division of the Blathway Maiden Stakes.

Route March, a Queen's Hussar colt, has been working well at home and is expected to make his first appearance in the winning one against this moderate opposition. The danger may be Spring Well Lane, trained by a man who has also been suffering a hiatus in his career in the past year or so, Ryan Price.

The Somerset Stakes promised a hat full of class at the four-day stage, but his cut up disappointingly to just four runners. However, it would not be surprising to see anyone of the quartet win and from the connoisseur's point of view the race should still provide the highlight of the afternoon.

**By John Karter, Racing Editor**

Sabul, trained by Ian Balding, who like Hern is entitled to stamp the "By Appointment" sign above his stable doors, ran an excellent race to chase home Rays, a leading 2,000 Guineas fanny, in Salisbury's 2,000 Trial. On that form he should win, but Father Rooney, in particular, can be expected to make a race of it.

Father Rooney showed great promise in both his races last year, finishing runner-up to General Anders at Ascot, when Brevet, one of today's rivals, was fifth behind Ivan in the Derby fifth behind Ivan in the Derby, where the Derby second favourite, Peace-time, was just ahead of him in third place.

On a typically gusty day at Brighton yesterday when the sun was down on the nudist beach there must have been goose pimples on the faces of the well-wrapped crowd, high on the hill at the town's race course, with superb double on Ambiance in the Prince of Wales Stakes and Feather Sound in the Conflans Handicap.

There are few stronger riders in a flat than the often underrated Raymond. He led some way on both his winners and in both cases looked sure to be caught. Lyphard's ride (Walker) and Sound of the Sea (Geoff Baxter) came with storming late runs to challenge Ambiance and Feather Sound respectively. But Raymond's



Tulsa Flyer lives up to his name at Brighton.

**By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent**

With £10,000 added to the sweepstakes, the Pearce Duff Novices Handicap Steeplechase is by far and away the most valuable race anywhere today and the centrepiece of the programme at Ascot. Fred Winter trained the winner of this event 12 months ago and he looks as though he has another ace up his sleeve in Observe, who will be ridden by today's best conditions.

Observe will also be fresher than most as he has had only one race since October, another factor in his favour. The race in question was at Towcester earlier this month when he gave Full Sutton a good beating in the Challenge Bowl Handicap Steeplechase. Since then Full Sutton has paid him the most glowing of compliments by winning first at Plumpton and then at Ayr.

At Ayr he won the London & Northern Novices Steeplechase. As a result of that win Full Sutton's weight today includes a 6 lb penalty which means Observe will be meeting Observe on worse terms than when they clashed last year in the circumstances Observe looks a good bet to confirm his superiority.

Wellford, Masterson and Bronco's Cousin are other who have been successful for recent seasons. Masterson won the State Express Young Steeplechaser

Final by a wide margin at Cheltenham last Thursday and will be the best of the best in this race. But I still prefer Observe on this occasion.

Anyone who watched Dancing Brig beat Bachelor's Ball, the Drunken Duck and Mr. Mellors at Ascot at the beginning of this month is unlikely to look any further for the probable winner of the Mahonia Hunters Chase. Dancing Brig put 12 lengths between himself and his nearest pursuers in the straight that day.

With the defeat of Diamond Edge to Saturday's Whitehead Gold Cup and the death of two very promising young horses at Cheltenham last week, nothing as good as the Fulke Walwyn recently.

I'm hopeful that Capitano can change his luck by winning the Clunians Handicap. The key as far as Capitano is concerned is the ground. It was fast at Cheltenham a year ago when he won the valuable Stewards' Cup. He will be from the useful Homesom. Considering that the course at Newbury in March was so soft, Capitano did well to finish a close fourth, only a length behind Jubilee Medal to whom he was giving 16 lb. Frau Man, who finished third, should be in the meeting Capitano on 4 lb worse terms. Now, Furthermore, Frau Man's confidence may have been

affected by recent falls at Cheltenham and Cheltenham. Pat Rohan may be better known for his exploits with fast two-year-olds and top-class siders but when he takes a jumper notice should be taken. He took Sandalay to Cheltenham last Wednesday and won a nice race there and today he can win the Alpine Meadow Handicap. Hurdle with Lennygon who was so impressive at Ayr earlier this month when he won the Royal Burgh of Ayr Memorial Handicap Hurdle.

**Bath**

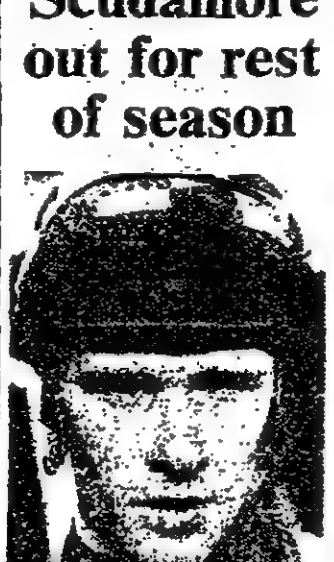
2.0 SPA STAKES (Selling: 3-y-o: £743; 1m 8y) (10 runners)

1	00000	ABSTAINER (L. M. J. 1m 8y)	2	00000	ABSTAINER (L. M. J. 1m 8y)
3	00000	ABSTAINER (L. M. J. 1m 8y)	4	00000	ABSTAINER (L. M. J. 1m 8y)
5	00000	ABSTAINER (L. M. J. 1m 8y)	6	00000	ABSTAINER (L. M. J. 1m 8y)
7	00000	ABSTAINER (L. M. J. 1m 8y)	8	00000	ABSTAINER (L. M. J. 1m 8y)
9	00000	ABSTAINER (L. M. J. 1m 8y)	10	00000	ABSTAINER (L. M. J. 1m 8y)

**Thirsk**

2.15 NEST STAKES (Selling: 3-y-o: £1,415; 1m) (13 runners)

1	00000	ALLAN WELLS (A. Thompson) 2m 8y	2	00000	ALLAN WELLS (A. Thompson) 2m 8y
3	00000	ALLAN WELLS (A. Thompson) 2m 8y	4	00000	ALLAN WELLS (A. Thompson) 2m 8y
5	00000	ALLAN WELLS (A. Thompson) 2m 8y	6	00000	ALLAN WELLS (A. Thompson) 2m 8y
7	00000	ALLAN WELLS (A. Thompson) 2m 8y	8	00000	ALLAN WELLS (A. Thompson) 2m 8y
9	00000	ALLAN WELLS (A. Thompson) 2m 8y	10	00000	ALLAN WELLS (A. Thompson) 2m 8y



Scudamore out for rest of season

**Ascot NH**

Tote Double: 3.05 and 4.10. Treble 2.30, 3.40 & 4.40.

[Television (BBC 2): 2.00, 2.30, 3.05 and 3.40 races]

2.00 TRILLIUM HURDLE (Handicap: £3,350; 2m) (11 runners)

1	00000	BOOTSIDE (D. J. 2m)	2	00000	BOOTSIDE (D. J. 2m)
3	00000	BOOTSIDE (D. J. 2m)	4	00000	BOOTSIDE (D. J. 2m)
5	00000	BOOTSIDE (D. J. 2m)	6	00000	BOOTSIDE (D. J. 2m)
7	00000	BOOTSIDE (D. J. 2m)	8	00000	BOOTSIDE (D. J. 2m)
9	00000	BOOTSIDE (D. J. 2m)	10	00000	BOOTSIDE (D. J. 2m)

**Bath**

2.30 HODCOTT STAKES (2-y-o: £970; 5f) (8 runners)

1	00000	ARTIST'S REEL (S. J. 5f)	2	00000	ARTIST'S REEL (S. J. 5f)
3	00000	ARTIST'S REEL (S. J. 5f)	4	00000	ARTIST'S REEL (S. J. 5f)
5	00000	ARTIST'S REEL (S. J. 5f)	6	00000	ARTIST'S REEL (S. J. 5f)
7	00000	ARTIST'S REEL (S. J. 5f)	8	00000	ARTIST'S REEL (S. J. 5f)

**Thirsk**

2.45 BARTON COTTAGE STAKES (2-y-o: £1,674; 5f) (7 runners)

1	00000	ESCAPADE (W. J. 5f)	2	00000	ESCAPADE (W. J. 5f)
3	00000	ESCAPADE (W. J. 5f)	4	00000	ESCAPADE (W. J. 5f)
5	00000	ESCAPADE (W. J. 5f)	6	00000	ESCAPADE (W. J. 5f)
7	00000	ESCAPADE (W. J. 5f)	8	00000	ESCAPADE (W. J. 5f)

The National Hunt jockey's championship was thrown wide open yesterday, when Peter Scudamore fractured his left forearm at Southwell. The injury will put him on the sidelines for the rest of the season.

Scudamore, whose 120 winners puts him 2nd ahead of John Francome, was riding Prairie Master, a 3-1 chance, in the opening, Seabury Steeplechase, when the veteran gelding crashed heavily through the sixth fence. The horse was immediately put down with a broken shoulder.

Ray Peacock, the Cheshire-based trainer of Prairie Master, said: "It's bad enough losing a horse. But I'll feel absolutely awful if this costs Peter the championship."

Prairie Master looked as if he was going to meet the obstacle OK, but at the last minute he appeared to put in another strike and catapulted himself and Peter over the top of the fence.

Francome, who is the reigning champion, has won the title three times. He said: "It's a shocker for Peter. I feel very sorry for him and wish he could get back to anyone. But I'll need a hell of a lot of luck to ride 21 winners in only six weeks."

**Ascot NH**

2.30 ROYAL FERN CHASE (Novices: £4,000; 3m) (14 runners)

1	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 3m)	2	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 3m)
3	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 3m)	4	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 3m)
5	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 3m)	6	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 3m)
7	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 3m)	8	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 3m)
9	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 3m)	10	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 3m)

**Bath**

2.45 BATHWAY STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o: £900; 1m 3f) (12 runners)

1	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 1m 3f)	2	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 1m 3f)
3	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 1m 3f)	4	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 1m 3f)
5	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 1m 3f)	6	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 1m 3f)
7	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 1m 3f)	8	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 1m 3f)
9	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 1m 3f)	10	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 1m 3f)

**Thirsk**

2.55 BROMPTON HANDICAP (Selling: £1,744; 1m) (6 runners)

1	00000	MILLIE HIGH (P. J. 1m)	2	00000	MILLIE HIGH (P. J. 1m)
3	00000	MILLIE HIGH (P. J. 1m)	4	00000	MILLIE HIGH (P. J. 1m)
5	00000	MILLIE HIGH (P. J. 1m)	6	00000	MILLIE HIGH (P. J. 1m)

**Cundell scores at Warwick**

Stain Chart, a hot favourite to win on her debut, lost her chance by running wide on the turn for home in the Rockfords Stakes at Warwick yesterday. Paul Cook then got a real taste of foot from the 12-1 chance Andson, who were down Kumu to win by three quarters of a length. It was the first time since the season for Cook and the first for the Compton trainer Peter Cundell.

**Nottingham**

2.0 CINDERHILL STAKES (2-y-o: £897; 5f) (10 runners)

1	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 5f)	2	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 5f)
3	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 5f)	4	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 5f)
5	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 5f)	6	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 5f)
7	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 5f)	8	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 5f)
9	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 5f)	10	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 5f)



Willie Carson rides Dick Hern's first runner of the season, Route March at Bath.

**Bath**

2.55 BATHWAY STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o: £900; 1m 3f) (12 runners)

1	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 1m 3f)	2	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 1m 3f)
3	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 1m 3f)	4	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 1m 3f)
5	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 1m 3f)	6	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 1m 3f)
7	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 1m 3f)	8	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 1m 3f)
9	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 1m 3f)	10	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 1m 3f)

**Thirsk**

2.55 BROMPTON HANDICAP (Selling: £1,744; 1m) (6 runners)

1	00000	MILLIE HIGH (P. J. 1m)	2	00000	MILLIE HIGH (P. J. 1m)
3	00000	MILLIE HIGH (P. J. 1m)	4	00000	MILLIE HIGH (P. J. 1m)
5	00000	MILLIE HIGH (P. J. 1m)	6	00000	MILLIE HIGH (P. J. 1m)

**Nottingham**

2.0 CINDERHILL STAKES (2-y-o: £897; 5f) (10 runners)

1	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 5f)	2	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 5f)
3	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 5f)	4	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 5f)
5	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 5f)	6	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 5f)
7	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 5f)	8	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 5f)
9	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 5f)	10	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 5f)

**TRUST/PROBATE/TAX**

CROSSMAN, ALOCH & KEITH expanding its Private Client Department at 100 Guildford Street, London WC2E 9LH. It is looking for the following:

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(2) SOLICITOR, with some experience of administering family trusts and probates. This person would be directly responsible to the Head of Department.

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Please apply to Mr. Robert Craig LL.M. TAYLOR TYRRELL LEWIS & CRAIG 19/25 Argyle Street, LONDON W1V 2DU.

**Brighton results**

2.15 ALLEN WELLS, 2.45 ESCAPEE, 3.15 PRIMA BOY, 3.45 BROKEN SEAL, 4.15 SUMMER PATH, 4.45 TIME TO REFLECT, 5.15 SAULIAN.

**By Our Newmarket Correspondent**

2.15 Soprano Boy, 3.15 Cumulus, 3.45 Armentis, 4.15 Mile High, 4.45 Godstun.

**2.45 (14) PRINCE OF WALES STAKES (2-y-o: £2,000; 1m)**

1	00000	PRINCE OF WALES (C. J. 1m)	2	00000	PRINCE OF WALES (C. J. 1m)
3	00000	PRINCE OF WALES (C. J. 1m)	4	00000	PRINCE OF WALES (C. J. 1m)
5	00000	PRINCE OF WALES (C. J. 1m)	6	00000	PRINCE OF WALES (C. J. 1m)
7	00000	PRINCE OF WALES (C. J. 1m)	8	00000	PRINCE OF WALES (C. J. 1m)
9	00000	PRINCE OF WALES (C. J. 1m)	10	00000	PRINCE OF WALES (C. J. 1m)

**Southwell NH**

2.45 (14) PRINCE OF WALES STAKES (2-y-o: £2,000; 1m)

1	00000	PRINCE OF WALES (C. J. 1m)	2	00000	PRINCE OF WALES (C. J. 1m)
3	00000	PRINCE OF WALES (C. J. 1m)	4	00000	PRINCE OF WALES (C. J. 1m)
5	00000	PRINCE OF WALES (C. J. 1m)	6	00000	PRINCE OF WALES (C. J. 1m)
7	00000	PRINCE OF WALES (C. J. 1m)	8	00000	PRINCE OF WALES (C. J. 1m)
9	00000	PRINCE OF WALES (C. J. 1m)	10	00000	PRINCE OF WALES (C. J. 1m)

**Nottingham selections**

2.0 Widow Bird, 2.30 Zardina, 3.0 Broon's Secret, 3.30 Francesco, 4.0 Bridgely, 4.30 The Duke Man.

**By Our Newmarket Correspondent**

2.00 Winning Tender, 2.30 Red Sky Rose, 3.0 Hilldown Lad, 3.30 Francosco, 4.0 Charles Prospect, 4.30 The Duke Man.

**2.0 CINDERHILL STAKES (2-y-o: £897; 5f) (10 runners)**

1	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 5f)	2	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 5f)
3	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 5f)	4	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 5f)
5	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 5f)	6	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 5f)
7	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 5f)	8	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 5f)
9	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 5f)	10	00000	ASHFORD DETON (C. J. 5f)











## Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

## BBC 1

6.40 Open University: 'The God that Rules' 7.05 Language Handicap 7.30 Dear Farming 7.55 Close Down 8.05 For Schools, Colleges: Home to George Brown 8.55 Serial: Capricorn Game (1) 10.10 Sex Education 11.00 Moses in Egypt 11.17 Freshwater Shark 11.37 Close Down 12.30 News After Noon with Ian Ross and Maura Stuart. The weather details come from Anne Purvis 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report and news summary with subtitles) 1.00 Pebble Mill at One takes a look at what life might be like in the year 2000 1.45 The Plumpies. A See-Saw programme for the very young (1) 2.12 Close Down 3.25 Weekend Warehouse. The first of a new series designed to help the home dresser, introduced by Ann Ladbury with designs by Caroline Charles 3.59 Regional news (not London)

3.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2)  
4.20 The All New Popeye Show. Three cartoons featuring the indestructible lecher.  
4.40 The Record Breakers with Roy Castle and Norris McWhirter (1).  
5.05 John Craven's Newsround. The latest news news for young people presented in adult fashion.  
5.10 Rentaghost. Comic adventures of a lame spirit (1).  
5.40 News with Michael Sullivan 6.00 South East at Six.  
6.25 Nationwide introduced by Frank Bough and Richard Kershaw.  
6.50 Looking Good. Feat. A new series presented by Richard Stilgoe and Gillian Reynolds. Actor/singer Roger Daltrey explains how he keeps fit and Erika Roe tests a new sporting bra.  
7.15 Triangle. Episode two and the new crew assemble.  
7.40 Q.E.D. takes a look at the capabilities of the sky-in-the-sky satellites.  
8.10 Flash and Bloop. Episode five. Why is Sheila so keen on obtaining a divorce?

9.00 News with John Humphrys.  
9.25 Play for Tomorrow: Cricket, by Michael Wilcox. The scene is John Ridley's farmhouse in 1897 and the television committee of Cowwood Cricket Club is meeting to choose the following Saturday's team for the match against local rivals Blenkinsop. But all is not what it seems: is Cowwood really a genuine army and is the meeting being staged? It is one of their players, Malcolm Tarr, who is the opposition? Starring Malcolm Tarr, Anne Flitt and Paul Anthony-Barber.  
10.20 Task Force... The Home Front. A documentary about the families left behind by members of the fleet dispatched to the South Atlantic.  
10.50 Harry O. Donald Yorkfield is hiding from two professional killers hired to assassinate him. His young daughter is dying and her life can only be saved by a kidney donation from her father. Can Harry O find him in time? (1).  
11.40 News headlines and weather.

There is both beauty and a feeling of unease in the Q.E.D. programme 'SPY IN THE SKY' (BBC1 7.40 pm). The beauty comes from remarkable shots of Earth from space, the feeling of unease from the equipment that took the pictures. Tony Edwards' film illustrates the awesome capabilities of Russian and American spy satellites with some clever reconstructions. The super-power's equipment is now so sophisticated that it is thought that the headlines of a newspaper can be read from a height of 100km and when the satellites are so high to be tracked by radar optical telescopes are used. These telescopes can pick out objects the size of a football from a distance of twenty thousand miles. Mind boggling capabilities but as well as the military role satellites now play an important part in the work of agriculturalists.

Paul Anthony-Barber: BBC 1 9.25 pm

## BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Machine Tools: Control, 7.05 Electronics and Atoms: 7.30 Language Development; 7.55 Close Down; 11.00 Play School; For the under fives, presented by Fioella Benjamin and Fred Harris. The story is Mr Bumble and Mr Boo by Judy Whitfield. The guest percussionist is Alan Graham; 11.25 Close Down; 1.45 Racing from Ascot: Julian Wilson introduces the Trillium Hurdle (2.00); the Royal Fern Novices' Steeplechase (2.30); the Pearce Duff Novices' Steeplechase (formerly the Hertz) (3.05); and the Alpine Meadow Hurdle (3.40). The commentators are Peter O'Sullivan and Richard Pinnam. 3.55 Close Down

5.10 Sharing a House: The problem when three generations live in the same house (1).  
5.40 Buck Rogers: Episode two starring Buster Crabbe (1).  
6.00 Fancy Fish: Part two with advice on choosing the right tank.  
6.25 News summary with subtitles.  
6.30 Film: How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying (1967) starring Rudy Vallee, Robert Morse and Michele Lee. A musical comedy about the meteoric rise of a post-room boy to the office of Vice-President of a big business house.  
8.30 Top Gear: Introduced by William Wootton from The Turf Motor Show. Chris Goffey interviews the motor world's most eminent designer, Pininfarina, and reports on a new Italian wet weather tyre.

9.00 Roy Clark Travelling Music Show. A showcase for the American country singer who has won nearly every award in the country and western categories on the other side of the Atlantic. His guest for this first of two concerts is singer Dana.  
9.45 Nothing Final: A documentary about Swiss-American doctor Elisabeth Kubler-Ross who specialises in working with the dying of all ages. The programme covers her philosophy and handling of the terminally ill.  
10.35 Camera: A gentle film about a Hampshire river and its moods in the Spring (1).  
10.45 Newsnight: The latest world and domestic news with an extended look at one of the stories that made this morning's headlines. Ends at 11.35.

There is both beauty and a feeling of unease in the Q.E.D. programme 'SPY IN THE SKY' (BBC1 7.40 pm). The beauty comes from remarkable shots of Earth from space, the feeling of unease from the equipment that took the pictures. Tony Edwards' film illustrates the awesome capabilities of Russian and American spy satellites with some clever reconstructions. The super-power's equipment is now so sophisticated that it is thought that the headlines of a newspaper can be read from a height of 100km and when the satellites are so high to be tracked by radar optical telescopes are used. These telescopes can pick out objects the size of a football from a distance of twenty thousand miles. Mind boggling capabilities but as well as the military role satellites now play an important part in the work of agriculturalists.

Paul Anthony-Barber: BBC 1 9.25 pm

## ITV/LONDON

9.55 For Schools: A Jewish family and their religion 9.53 A day in the life of a television news reporter 10.15 Counting and Time 10.35 Writing - with Victoria Wood 11.05 Basic maths 11.22 Folk dancing 11.30 French conversation 12.00 Button Movers Rocket adventures for the very young (1) 12.10 Let's Pretend to the story of The Chessmaker and the Mouse 12.30 The Sullivans. Drama series about an Australian family during World War Two 1.00 News 1.20 News 1.30 Crown Court: Peanuta. Old Felicity Carline slip or was she pushed when a bottle of champagne fell on her? 2.00 Afternoon News 2.15 Nicholson talks to concert pianist John Lill 2.20 My Father's House. Part one of a seven-episode serial about a family torn by love (1) 3.45 Home Sweet Home. Enzo decides to fight a bull with his father. 4.15 Caricatures: Porly Pig in African Squawks

4.20 On Safari with guest Richard O'Sullivan.  
4.45 CB TV - Channel 14 News, views and ideas for young people.  
5.15 The Brady Bunch. Cousin Oliver begins to think he is jinxed.  
5.45 News 6.00 Thames news.  
6.25 Help! Understanding Home Improvement Grants through the character of Lily Setback.  
6.35 Crossroads. Ashley Lamont experiences feelings of worry and guilt.  
7.00 Horace. The simple soul takes some dancing lessons with touching results.  
7.30 Give Us a Clue. Celebrity mime game between two teams - one led by Una Stubbs the other by Lionel Blair. Helping him are Joyce Smith, Irene Handl and Karen Kaye. On Lionel's side are Jimmy Jewel, Robin Newell and Bobby Moore (1).  
8.00 Sorry, I'm a Stranger Here Myself. Comedy series starring Robin Bailey as a man bemused by his neighbours.  
8.30 The Maccabean. A new show with guest Diana Keen as Emie's new doctor.

9.00 The Brack Report. Part four and our expert panel discuss the case, being carried out by his new employer, Harold Harlan, does not meet his high ethical standards. Starring Donald Sumpter as Brack and Robert Lang as Harlan.  
10.45 Mid-week Sports Special. Brian Moore introduces highlights of tonight's football international between England and Wales; a preview of the British 400 speedway series that begins on Thursday at Wimbledon; and a look forward to the first of the season's horse racing classics - the 1,000 Guineas and the 2,000 Guineas.  
11.55 Crying Out Loud with Anne Ford and James Watt. The first of a new series that takes a look at problems encountered by young adults. It is produced by Thames Television's Teenage Unit.  
12.25 Close with Mary Craig who reads about the mystery of life.

CHOICE  
In FORBIT THE TARTAN (Radio 4 4.10 pm) George Hume takes a look at the chequered history of tartan, the wearing of which was once this month following the repeal of the infamous Dress Act which had lasted thirty-five years.  
THE BRACK REPORT (TV 9.00 pm) Thames Television's clever serial about alternative energy sources of the future, tonight finds the earnest and intense Paul Brack (played by Donald Sumpter) at odds with his new employer, Harold Harlan (Robert Lang) over possible uses for coal. If it is mined efficiently, claims Brack, it will produce 70% of our energy needs in the 1980s. Harlan wants to use it to produce a petrol substitute. Entertaining and educational but I wish the Brack character spared his family more thought.

## Palestinian survival

## Refugee agency makes plea for funds

This report by Alan McGarr, Our Geneva Correspondent, is based on visits to Palestinian refugee camps and training centres in Jordan, and to the headquarters in Amman and Vienna of the United Nations Relief and Work Agency (UNRWA), which oversees the welfare of the 1,900,000 refugees.

The immediate impression on revisiting Palestinian refugee camps after a long interval is their timelessness: the same packed huts, the same curious bright-eyed children.

But things have changed. Additional rooms have long since been added to shelters that replaced the original tents, and the better nourished children are the sons and daughters of those who were young during the 1948 Arab-Israeli war.

There are other changes, too. As Bagdad, 15 miles north-west of Amman, many of the homes have electricity for refrigerators and television sets. Some camp alleys

The main contributors to UNRWA in 1981 were:

United States	\$82m
Japan	\$10,862,000
Sweden	\$10,177,000
Britain	\$10,027,000
Saudi Arabia	\$6,200,000
Canada	\$5,147,000
West Germany	\$5,808,000
Norway	\$4,681,000
Libya	\$4,250,000
Switzerland	\$4,142,000

are surfaced and camp shops offer a selection of goods appropriate to a community of 60,000. There is a flourishing driving school, and private cars.

And yet, while the camps and their infrastructure become more entrenched with the passage of time, the finances of UNRWA remain shaky, with each year bringing a ritual plea for funds and the threat of closure. UNRWA's 643 schools - with thousands of teachers and almost 340,000 children in Jordan, the West Bank, Gaza, Lebanon and Syria.

"For so many years UNRWA has been crying wolf, but in fact the wolf has been there and has always come back," Mr John Tanner, head of UNRWA operations in Jordan, said of the agency's recurring financial crises.

In its 32 years, UNRWA - which unlike other United Nations agencies, relies on voluntary donations from governments - has received enough money to cover its annual budget eight times only. This year it faces a \$11m (about £5.2m) deficit, with an added \$10m needed for school repairs and maintenance.

UNRWA would like to sell much of the food it still distributes to camp dwellers who no longer need it and which is supplied by countries with surplus, principally the United States and the EEC. Alternatively, the donor could sell the food and turn over the cash to UNRWA. Officials say talks on this subject with the EEC seem to be making headway.

If the needs of the camp

people for food have declined, the years in exile have increased their need for education to enable younger members to take jobs in the Gulf countries and now also in Jordan. As a result of UNRWA's education system a once largely peasant population has been transformed into one more markedly artisan and technical.

Even as UNRWA survives its annual budget crisis, however, the uncertainty takes its toll. Officials say Jordan has resigned to take up jobs with sure prospects after 5,000 dismissals were threatened last year in Jordan and Syria because of the shortage of funds.

Western governments are the main UNRWA donors. The United States is providing a third of the total budget. But contributions have lagged and the shortfall has been covered by special donations, about half of them last year from Arab countries. However, these depend on the political climate.

## Archaeology

## Tomb yields a 4,500-year-old secret

By Norman Hammond, Archaeology Correspondent

Further evidence of ritual activity in the neolithic period, about 4,500 years ago, has emerged from recent excavations at the great megalithic tomb of Knowth in the Boyne Valley near Drogheda in the Irish Republic.

Investigation of the area in front of the entrance to the megalithic chamber on the east of the huge mound has revealed arcs of stones and a spread of glittering white quartz; some of the stones were not local and would seem to have been brought in, while others were carefully selected and deliberately positioned.

Knowth is one of three very large megalithic tombs set close together in a bend of the Boyne (the others being Newgrange and Dowth), all dating about 2,500 BC in radiocarbon years. The 1981 season at Knowth, the twentieth, was

directed by Professor George Eogan of the National University of Ireland, University College, Dublin, work was concentrated on the great megalithic chamber, found only in 1968, and its surroundings.

In front of the entrance to the tomb a semicircular setting of stones was found, sloping down on the inner side into a saucer-like depression. Along the edge of the setting were widely spaced ironstone blocks, rusty brown in colour. Two other small semicircles of stones also surrounded the main circuit of sculptured blocks surrounding the base of the mound.

The area was carpeted with quartz fragments, but these several levels at which they were found suggest that they were not laid as a pavement; it seems likely that they were originally fixed to the front

of the mound as a facing, as was apparently the case at Newgrange only a mile away.

Scattered among the quartz were rounded boulders of green and white banded stone, which may also have been fixed into the mound face.

Between the largest stone arc and the megalithic tomb entrance a fallen stone pillar was found. Professor Eogan thinks that it is likely to have stood upright to mark the tomb. A similar stone was found outside the entrance to the western chamber, and has now been re-erected by the board of works.

The mound structure over the eastern chamber and passage was removed, and it was found that the megalithic structures were covered with a thick layer of turf, then with layers of stones, shale and boulder clay. These layers did not extend to the

centre of the mound, however, which contained a large cairn of boulders. The other materials seem to have acted as anchors around the edge of the cairn.

The tomb itself had been entered in the past by settlers of the Early Christian period, one of whom had carved a graffiti in the ninth or tenth century.

The burial chamber is about 6m (20 ft) high, with a magnificent corbelled roof. A sculptured stone basin was found in the northern side chamber, and another may lie in the chamber on the western side.

Several of the stones are decorated with the swirling carvings characteristic of west European megalithic art, including some on which the carving was hidden by construction work. Work on the contents of the tomb will continue this summer.

## Radio 4

8.00 News Briefing.  
8.30 Kaleidoscope.  
8.59 Weather.  
10.00 The World Tonight: News. And So To Bed. Life-night conversation and music with Neil Sheridan.  
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Challenger" (2).  
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.  
12.00 News and Weather.  
ENGLAND: VHF with H above except 12.55-12.58 Weather and Travel. 10.00am For Schools: 10.00 Study Skills 10.15 Prime. 10.30-10.35 Listen with Mother. 11.00-12.00 For Schools: 11.00 Let's Move! 11.20 Dance Workshop. 11.50am Introducing Science. 1.55pm Programme News. 2.00-2.05 For Schools: 2.05 History Not So Long Ago. 2.20 Capricorn Club. 2.40 Stories and Rhymes. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Get by in Portuguese. 11.30-11.35 Coping with Stress. 11.35-11.40 Maths: Complex Inflection. 11.45 Genetics.  
6.55 Weather.  
7.00 Morning Concert: Haydn, Handel, Mozart, records (1).  
8.00 News.  
8.05 Morning Concert (continued): Beethoven, Ravel, Faure, Stravinsky, records.  
9.05 This Week's Composer: Dufay; records (1).  
9.45 Dufay's Other Colle Concerto. The Cello Concerto No. 1, and chamber music; records (1).  
10.30 Radio 4: Guter radist: Sergio Vito-Lucas, Castiglioni, Toscani, Granados, Rodrigo, Malaga.  
11.25 Tomorrow: Said and Sung. Song recital with poetry readings. Settings by: Parry, Lali, Massenet, Schumann, Cui, Ravel, Debussy, Sullivan (1).  
7.50 Animal Language in Scotland: The life of the heath of the heath.  
8.20 When England Sneeze. The economic changes taking place in Scotland.

PREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 105.3kHz/285m or 108.9kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693.4kHz/433m or 90.9kHz/330m. Radio 3 VHF 90.2-92.5MHz. MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m or VHF 92.95MHz. Greater London Area MF 152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 154.8kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 145.8kHz/205m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

## Radio 3

6.55 Weather.  
7.00 Morning Concert: Haydn, Handel, Mozart, records (1).  
8.00 News.  
8.05 Morning Concert (continued): Beethoven, Ravel, Faure, Stravinsky, records.  
9.05 This Week's Composer: Dufay; records (1).  
9.45 Dufay's Other Colle Concerto. The Cello Concerto No. 1, and chamber music; records (1).  
10.30 Radio 4: Guter radist: Sergio Vito-Lucas, Castiglioni, Toscani, Granados, Rodrigo, Malaga.  
11.25 Tomorrow: Said and Sung. Song recital with poetry readings. Settings by: Parry, Lali, Massenet, Schumann, Cui, Ravel, Debussy, Sullivan (1).  
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## REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC 1	BORDER	GRANADA	SCOTTISH
<p>CYMRU/WALES 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales. 5.10-6.40 Cwmwr Bach. 7.00-8.25 Wales Today. 8.50-10.15 Heddle. 11.40 News and weather. SCOTLAND: 12.55pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 11.40 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND: 10.38am-10.58 For Schools: Ulster in Focus. 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.55-5.15 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 News Around Six. 10.50-11.20 Lifford (new series). 11.20-11.50 Target Bowls (new series). 11.50 News and weather. ENGLAND: 6.00pm-6.25 Regional News magazine. 11.45 Close.</p>	<p>As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Look's Family. 5.15-5.45 Radio. 6.00-6.35 Lookround. 11.40 News. 11.45 Close.</p>	<p>As Thames except: 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30 Exchange Flags. 2.30 Crown Court. 2.30-2.45 Home Front. 3.45-4.15 Look's Family. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 This is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 11.40 Late Night From Two. 12.30am Close.</p>	<p>As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Look's Family. 5.10 Timeline News. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 What's Your Problem? 11.40 Late Call. 11.45 News Wales. 12.40 am Close.</p>
BBC 2	GRAMPAIN	CENTRAL	TYNE TEES
<p>FAULKLANDS CRISIS: Because the UN News at Ten has been extended by a quarter of an hour, programmes 15 minutes later than stated. In some cases, programmes scheduled for after 10.45 have been dropped.</p>	<p>As Thames except: Starts 9.30 am-9.35 First Thing. 12.05pm-1.00 Point Along With Nancy. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Look's Family. 5.15-5.45 New Fred and Ray Show. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 11.00 Spinbenders. 12.10 am News. 12.15 Close.</p>	<p>As Thames except: 12.30pm-100 Young Doctor. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Look's Family. 5.15-5.45 Radio. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 Angling. 12.15am Jazz and Blues. 12.45 Close.</p>	<p>As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am Good Work. 9.30-9.35 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. Crossroads. 3.45-4.15 Riortans. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.02 News. 6.25-7.00 Northern Live. 11.40 Two of Us. 12.00 Christian Hope. Close.</p>
BBC 3	HTV	CHANNEL	YORKSHIRE
<p>As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Marilyn Baker, Songwriter. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Welcome Back Kotter. 5.15 Glee Homeboys. 6.00-6.25 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 Today South West. 8.30-7.00 News. 11.40 Naro Wales. 12.35 am Postscript. 12.41 Close.</p>	<p>12.30 pm-1.00 Point Along With Nancy. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45 Look's Family. 4.15-4.20 Ask Oscar! 5.15-5.45 Different Strokes. 6.00-6.35 News. 11.40 Portrait of a Legend: Kris Kristofferson. 12.10 am Close.</p>	<p>As Thames except: 12.30-1.00 pm Marilyn Baker, songwriter. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Welcome Back Kotter. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 News. 11.40 News. 12.35 am Close.</p>	<p>As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Marilyn Baker. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 Horrocks Spring Flower Show. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 11.40 Barney Miller. 12.10 am Close.</p>
BBC 4	HTV CYMRU/WALES	TVS	ULSTER
<p>As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Marilyn Baker, Songwriter. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Welcome Back Kotter. 5.15 Glee Homeboys. 6.00-6.25 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 Today South West. 8.30-7.00 News. 11.40 Naro Wales. 12.35 am Postscript. 12.41 Close.</p>	<p>As HTV West except: 9.25 am-9.50 My New Law. 11.30 Yn En Cymrin. 12.00-12.10 pm Ce Cocos. 4.15-4.45 yr El Ol. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.35 Report Wales.</p>	<p>As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Lunchtimes. 5.15 Lemon of the Week. 6.30-6.45 Good Evening Ulster. 6.50-6.55 Good Evening Ulster. 11.40 News. Close.</p>	<p>As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Lunchtimes. 5.15 Lemon of the Week. 6.30-6.45 Good Evening Ulster. 6.50-6.55 Good Evening Ulster. 11.40 News. Close.</p>
BBC 5	ANGLIA		
<p>As Thames except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Look's Family. 5.15-5.45 Radio. 6.00-6.35 Lookround. 11.40 News. 11.45 Close.</p>	<p>As Thames except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Look's Family. 5.15-5.45 Radio. 6.00-6.35 Lookround. 11.40 News. 11.45 Close.</p>		
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